



LIVY,

BOOK XXI.

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INTRODUCTION.

I.—LIFE AND METHOD OF LIVY.

Titus Livius was born at **Patavium** (Padua), whence he took his cognomen of Patavinus, between the years **59** and **57** B.C. The exact date is uncertain. He was probably of good family, to judge from the aristocratic tone of his writings, and from the fact that the C. Cornelius who took the auspices before the battle of Pharsalia (48 B.C.) was a relative of his. At Patavium, the populous and busy town of the Veneti in the eastern district of Trans-Padane Gaul, near the mouth of the Po, he probably learned to declaim in public, as was usual; but he early moved to Rome, where he spent much of his life, dying at his native place in 17 A.D., at the age of about 75. His first books (I.—X.) are supposed to have been published before 20 B.C.; and from that date to his death he was unceasingly busy with his work. He was a friend of the Emperor Augustus, although himself one who regretted the Republic and applauded Cæsar's murderers. He seems to have had nothing to do with politics, and was so enabled to devote all his time to the task before him. Augustus' accession closed the history of Republican Rome. Livy volunteered to systematise that history—the history of 700 years. Livy is the first Latin historian, with the exception of Cæsar, whose works have come down to us to any large extent. There are 30 books still extant, together with portions of 5 others, and an epitome of the whole up to the 142nd book. To write the History of Rome from her

foundation to the time of Augustus was no light task, and Livy had intended to complete it in 15 parts of 10 books each, or a total of 150 books. It is probable that the last 8 books were never written.

There were no models of style for him to imitate. As yet, history was a crude subject with the Romans. Thus far it had been recorded mainly as "Fasti," that is, year-by-year records of the elections, names of the consuls, religious matters, and the principal events of national importance. Traces of this survive in Livy's arrangement of his history by years, a habit which continues even down to Tacitus' time at the end of the first century A.D. It must be remembered that dates were fixed by the names of the consuls, and that there was no other recognised method of keeping count of time.

This division of history into years prevents any continuous history in which the cause and sequence of events is properly indicated. As yet, there was no such thing as a Philosophical History of Rome.

Livy was no critic. He compiled his work freely from various sources, including almost all previous annalists. He omitted what he chose to regard as needless; and, in accordance with the Roman custom, he rarely mentions his authority for a borrowed passage. Very rarely too does he raise alternative views or debate dubious points, as in the account of the Embassy to Saguntum and of the outbreak of the Boian War of 219 B.C. (see caps. xv., § 3; xxv., § 4.).

He did not care to verify by personal observation difficulties of geography. Nor was he an antiquarian, though the monuments of a nation are amongst the surest and most essential data of its history.

His aim was to give, without excess of detail and with no systematic criticism, the *annales* of Rome from first to last as a readable whole. In this he certainly succeeded, and his work remained, to Rome's latest days, one of the books of the nation. But he was a poet and a *raconteur* rather than a writer of history, and he cares more for polished style and taking passages than for accuracy of detail and scientific continuity.

II.—CARTHAGE.

(a) **Its Position.**

The city of Carthage, now desolate, stood upon the western shore of the Bay of Tunis, about thirty miles from the modern town of that name, and a few miles southward from the estuary of the Bagradas (Mejerda). It was thus due west of the southernmost point of Sicily (Pachynum); while Selinus on the S.W. coast of that island was distant only ninety miles from the Heraean promontory (C. Bon), which forms the eastern side of the Bay of Tunis.

The Bay of Tunis is one of the few safe harbours on the north coast of Africa. The coast-line from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Bagradas runs eastward with very few indentations. Beyond the Heraean headland it turns abruptly southward toward the modern kingdom of Tripoli, thus forming the great curve known to the ancients as the *Syrtes* (or "Drifts"). From thence to Suez the coast is only broken by the headland of Cyrene and the delta of the Nile.

The peninsula of Italy, Sicily, and the Cape of Bon, form as it were the waist of the Mediterranean Sea, which opens out to the east into the Ionian and Aegean Seas, and to the west into the Mare Tyrrhenum or Inferum. Carthage was thus situated in the best possible position for commanding alike the eastern and western waters, and the trade of Europe, Asia, and Africa, at one and the same time; and herein lay the cause of her early prosperity and her mighty resources of wealth.

(b) **The Soil, Climate, &c.**

The whole area of North Africa, from Cyrene, a Greek colony on the N.W. of Egypt, to the base of C. Bon, is a sandy desert, admitting only of a very narrow margin of cultivated coast-line. Tunis, however, and the districts to the west of Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco (Numidia and Mauretania) are of a different stamp. Pliny records that the soil of Carthage yielded often 150-fold; and to this

day, amid wretched cultivation, phenomenal harvests are not uncommon. There are numerous rivers in this western region, though Tripoli and the eastern shores are almost destitute of water. The general barrenness of Africa and the contrasted fertility of Cyrene and Carthage were proverbial amongst the ancients. And while in Egypt and the eastern parts rain is a precious rarity, at Carthage and to the westward there is at least a sufficiency. There still remain, however, on the site of the city, a series of enormous rock-hewn cisterns which prove at once the need of economising water, the sagacity, and the engineering skill of the ancient Carthaginians.

(c) **The Town.**

The oldest portion of the town was, as usually happens, the citadel, Bosra (from the Canaanitish, = a fort), or, as the Latins called it, Byrsa. This was on rising ground by the seashore, overlooking the Cothon, or harbour district. To the north and west of the Byrsa lay the city proper, Megara (Hebr. Magurim), and the whole circumference of the ancient city was three and twenty miles. Its population, late on in history, immediately before the third and last war with Rome, was 700,000; and when at the close of that war it was sacked and fired by the Romans, its ruins burned unceasingly for ten days.

(d) **Its Origin.**

Herodotus says that the Phoenicians emigrated from the head of the Persian Gulf and founded Tyre about the year 2800 B.C.; and there is no reason to doubt his story. From Tyre they spread at first north and south along the coast of the Levant, and gave the name of Phoenicia to that region—a region which never exceeded 150 miles in length and 30 in its widest breadth, but averaged rather less than 5 miles in width. They never attempted to gain an inland power. Trade was their one object, and so long as they were left at liberty to trade they cared little whether they were subject to Assyria or Egypt, or any other great Eastern Power. From Phoenicia they sailed to all parts of the Mediterranean. They planted their factories (or trad-

ing stations) in Egypt, in the islands of the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, in the Black Sea, and upon the mainland of Greece. By the year 1500 B.C. they had factories as far west as Sicily and Italy; and in 1140 B.C. they founded Utica a few miles to the north of the site of Carthage. About 1000 B.C. was founded their factory at Gades (Cadiz); and round that centre grew up a wide and prosperous commerce, and a semi-Phoenician district known to the Hebrews as Tarshish. In 853 B.C. a party of them, being exiled for political reasons from Tyre, fled to Africa, and there founded the city of Carthage. According to Virgil, Sychaeus, King of Tyre, was murdered by his half-brother Pygmalion, who usurped the throne, and by his persecutions drove into exile Elissar (Elissa, or Dido), the widow of Sychaeus, and her adherents. The legend probably contains the truth that there was a party-quarrel in Tyre, and that one of the factions was forced to fly.

(e) **The People.**

The Phoenicians were the traders of the ancient world. For land empire they cared nothing so long as they were allowed the freedom of the sea; nor did they abuse this freedom by indiscriminate piracy, albeit they were addicted to kidnapping and to the slave-trade. Even when the Greeks, imitating the example of the Phoenicians, gradually monopolised the trade of the Greek Islands and the Eastern Mediterranean, the latter people declined to fight for their interests, and withdrew gradually without a struggle. Mining was their great object, and they had already worked out most of the gold mines in that quarter, such as those of Thasos. Moreover, the Western Mediterranean was still virgin ground, and thither they turned their vessels, colonising Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Isles. They even passed the Pillars of Hercules and traded to the Scilly Isles and Cornwall for tin and copper, to the Baltic for amber, and to the Canary Islands for spices, &c. So famous were their seamen for hardihood and skill that when, about the year 600 B.C., Necho King of Egypt desired to know the limits of Africa, he commissioned a party of Phoenicians to circumnavigate

the continent; which they did, sailing southward from the Red Sea and passing the "Cape of Storms" 2000 years before Vasco de Gama's time.

The Carthaginians retained all the characteristics of their ancestors; but towards 600 B.C. they found themselves threatened with the loss of their trade in the Western seas. The Greeks in Sicily and Magna Graecia began to usurp much of the commerce of the West; and in defence of their interests the Carthaginians for the first time were compelled to fight. They made an alliance with the Etruscans, the great naval and piratical Power of Northern Italy; and maintained a long and bloody struggle with the Greeks headed by Syracuse. They were forced, however, to retire to the westernmost parts of Sicily, where they retained the fortresses of Soloeis, Motye, and Panormus. In 474 B.C., Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, defeated a combined fleet of Carthaginians and Etruscans off the coast of Campania; and there is still to be seen in the British Museum the helmet of one of his vanquished foes, which he dedicated at Olympia in memory of his victory. The Etruscan power was now declining before the growing strength of Rome, with which state Carthage had already made a treaty for commercial purposes as early as 509 B.C., the very year in which the expulsion of the Tarquins led to the final breach between Rome and Etruria. This treaty was renewed, with modifications, in 348 B.C., and again in 279 B.C., when Pyrrhus was in Italy.

(f) Government and Constitution.

As colonists from Tyre, the Carthaginians imitated in the main the institutions of the mother-country, particularly in religion. Their gods were Moloch, Baal, Melcarth (Hercules), and the Phoenician Venus, Astarte. In government, the cities of Phoenicia seem to have been a loose confederacy of independent kingdoms or oligarchies, holding conventions from time to time at an appointed centre. Carthage adopted the **Oligarchic** government; and the original settlers were doubtless the founders of a Patriciate of the ancient families, corresponding to the patrician *gentes* of Rome. Theoretically

the **popular assembly** had a right to discuss more important questions of government ; but over this a **Senate of 300**, and over them again a smaller **Council of 100**, had complete control. The latter body is stated to have been created expressly to prevent any one citizen from becoming too powerful, a contingency which was proved by the examples of Hamilcar and Hannibal to be not unlikely. Besides these various assemblies there were a board of five State officials, a Commander-in-Chief, and two Judges (**Suffetes** ; from the Hebr. *Shophet*, a judge), corresponding to the Roman consuls, excepting that their tenure of office was not limited to a year. The latter were appointed conjointly by the Senate and the people.

At the time of the first and second Punic Wars, the government was in the hands of two great patrician families, that of **Hamilcar**, the Barcines or war-party, and that of **Hanno**, the peace-party or Romanizers. The latter were at violent feud with the former, particularly after the mercenary war in which Hamilcar had been preferred to Hanno as Commander-in-Chief.

III.—CARTHAGE AND ROME.

The first battlefield of Carthaginians and Romans was **Sicily**. For two centuries (c. 500—300 B.C.) the former had been fruitlessly endeavouring to drive the Greek colonists out of the island. In the year of the battle of Salamis, when Xerxes and the power of Persia were distracting the attention of the Grecian States at home, the Carthaginians had chosen their opportunity to make a gigantic attempt upon Sicily. But at that date Syracuse was the strongest of any existing Grecian State, and at the battle of Himera (480 B.C.) the tyrant Gelo annihilated the Carthaginian army. Again in 339 B.C. Timoleon the Corinthian cleared the island by his great victory on the Crimessus ; and when, after his death, the Carthaginians once more attacked Syracuse, Agathocles turned the tables upon them by invading Africa, where he ravaged the whole province of Carthage for four years, supported by the revolted African tribes (310—307 B.C.).

A desultory series of hostilities followed until 264 B.C., when another Hiero was tyrant of Syracuse.

Some Campanian mercenaries—*Mamertines*, or “Children of Mars,” as they called themselves—had seized the town of Messina, upon the Straits of Messina. Hiero made war upon them; and, unable to resist, the Mamertines were divided in mind. One party was in favour of calling in the aid of Rome; the other, that of Carthage. The latter prevailed for a little while; but the Romanizing party soon recovered the ascendancy, and in their turn sent off an embassy to beg for help. By the time that it reached the Senate, Carthage had already come into the field. So good an opportunity of getting the *entrée* of Sicily was not to be lost. The Romans warned the Carthaginians to keep their hands off, while the latter prepared to defend their rights. Thus the two nations went to war to decide which was to have the privilege of chastising Syracuse.

The **First Punic War** began in 264 B.C., and ended in 241 B.C., after a struggle of twenty-four years. The whole scene of action was the island of Sicily and the neighbouring seas, with the exception of Regulus’ brief campaign in Africa. At the outset of hostilities the Romans found their supplies threatened, their commerce destroyed, their coast-lines insulted, and their sieges rendered useless, by the fleets of Carthage which commanded the sea. Hitherto Rome had had no fleet. She now determined to build one; and by good fortune won the battle of Mylae (260 B.C.). But seamen cannot be trained in a day. Fleet after fleet was wrecked or defeated; and, disheartened by disasters, the Roman efforts were again confined to a land-warfare. In 255 B.C. Regulus attempted to transfer the war, as Agathocles had done, to Africa. His success at first was immense; but, growing over-confident, he was completely defeated by Xanthippus, and himself taken prisoner. Every one knows the story of his being sent to Rome to sue for peace, of his refusing to enter the city, and his advising the Senate to reject the Carthaginian overtures, although he knew his conduct would cost him his life.

Then followed a weary succession of sieges, at Lilybæum (250) and Drepanum (248), in which the Romans gradually prevailed, but only at immense cost of blood and time. But even here they were foiled at last by the sudden appearance of Hamilcar Barca as General of the Carthaginians (247 B.C.). He seized the fortresses of Ercte and Eryx, where, with his fleet to keep open his communications, he could defy the Roman blockades and siege trains. For five years he did so: and then in despair the Romans made one last effort for the sea. They built a new fleet, and with it C. Lutatius, the consul of 241 B.C., won the battle of the *Aegates Insulæ*, and so cut off Hamilcar's supplies. Resistance was useless now, and Hamilcar submitted. A treaty was agreed upon by himself and Lutatius, by which Carthage was to evacuate Sicily, give up all Roman prisoners of war, and pay in twenty years 2,200 talents as an indemnity. By the constitution of Rome, the power of making war and peace rested only with the Senate and the people conjointly. Hence the treaty of Lutatius was not accepted; and a new treaty was arranged by which the indemnity was raised to 3,200 talents to be paid in ten years, the other stipulations remaining the same. The Carthaginians and Romans were to be allies, defensive and offensive, and neither should make war upon the allies of the other.

The Romans had been in the wrong in attacking Carthage; and they tried to gloss over their misdoing by alleging as the cause of the war the fact that a Carthaginian squadron had appeared off Tarentum in 272 B.C. in defiance of the treaty of 279 B.C. Polybius, however, says that that treaty contained no clause to prevent the Carthaginians from appearing in Italian waters; and in any case, it was unlikely that a war would have been commenced to revenge an insult committed eight years before, and hitherto unmentioned. This is the view taken by Hanno in his speech (cap. x., § 8) advocating the surrender of Hannibal.

IV.—THE MERCENARY WAR.

The Carthaginians, like all the Phoenicians, were too strictly a mercantile people to have any national talent for war. That they could fight when at bay was amply proved by the terrible siege of Carthage in 146 B.C. Otherwise, they preferred to hire troops to do battle for them,—the savage tribes of Africa, Numidians, Moors, Libyo-Phoenicians, Gaetulians; the scarcely less savage races of Spain; Ligurians and Gauls from the northern shores of the Gulfs of Lyons and Genoa; with Balearic slingers, Greeks, and, in general, the outcasts and runaways of all nations. The natural result was that the Carthaginian armies were almost as formidable to that State as to their enemies. To keep such a mob of lawless hirelings, without patriotism and without principles, under control, required not only sternness and tact, but a ready supply of money wherewith to pay them, and good fortune in war wherewith to provide them with plunder. Herein lay the secret of the defeats of Carthage. Her armies had no inducement but that of pay to stand by her; and hence too, when Hannibal garrisoned Spain and Africa in 218 B.C., he interchanged the troops of each continent, so that Africans were the guards of Spain, and European troops served in Africa. In this way he could be assured of the fidelity of each army; for each was in a manner at the mercy of the other.

At the close of the First Punic War there were present all the evils which usually induced discontent amid the mercenaries. The war had been unsuccessful, and the treasury was exhausted. They were hurt in pride and in pocket as well; and the discontent so roused was fanned to insurrection by Matho and Spendius, two ruffians of exceptional villany. The efforts of the Carthaginians to keep the mercenaries isolated were fruitless; and in a few months all Africa was overrun by their pillaging battalions. Meanwhile, Hanno and Hamilcar, whose career of success had been thwarted by the incompetence or ill-fortune of a namesake of the former, were quarrelling for the post of commander-in-chief, and nothing was done.

For two years the mercenaries did as they pleased, defeating army after army sent against them under incapable leaders. Carthage was on the brink of destruction when Hanno waived his opposition; and Hamilcar, taking the field at once and dividing the enemy's forces, crushed them utterly in the course of a few weeks (238 B.C.).

V.—ROMAN HISTORY BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND PUNIC WARS.

The First Punic War left Rome almost as exhausted as Carthage, and she was glad to rest for the three years of the Mercenary War. About that time the revolted mercenaries of **Sardinia** had been expelled by the Carthaginians, and they appealed to Rome for protection. Knowing that Carthage was too weak to resist, the Senate took their part, and threatened Carthage with immediate war unless she instantly surrendered Sardinia. This she was forced to do, and Hamilcar's hatred of Rome received a fresh impulse (Liv. xxi. 1), 238 B.C.

For three years more the Roman Empire was so peaceful that in 235 B.C. the temple of Janus was closed for the first time since the reign of Numa, that being the sign of universal peace. Six years later, however, a quarrel arose with **Illyria**. This country lay along the upper part of the east shore of the Adriatic, and was occupied by a nation of pirates, who plundered indiscriminately whatever vessels they could. In 230 B.C. Teuta, Queen-regent of Illyria, after seizing most of the islands in the upper Adriatic, laid siege to Issa, also an island town. Thereupon Rome sent C. and L. Coruncanius to warn her to desist. On her refusal, L. Coruncanius made some spiteful remark for which Teuta had him seized and put to death. She then captured Corcyra, and put in command there a Greek named Demetrius.

Meanwhile the Romans had declared war. Demetrius at once turned traitor and surrendered Corcyra; other towns made no resistance; and Teuta was stripped of much of her possessions and compelled to acknowledge

the traitor Demetrius as her superior and governor of Illyria, 228 B.C. The Histri, a petty tribe of Northern Illyria, sided in this war with the rest of the nation.

In 225 B.C. began the **Gallic War**. As early as 295 B.C. the Senonian Gauls had been annihilated at Sentinum; and twelve years later the Boians had been crushed at the battle of Vadimo (283 B.C.). Since then they had remained quiet, occupying the parts of upper Italy south of the Padus (Po), from Picenum and Umbria on the Adriatic, to the Gulf of Genoa. Two colonies had been sent out to the eastern district, Sena Gallica and Ariminum. This roused the jealousy of the Gauls; and when in 232 C. Flaminius, afterwards the commander at Trasimenus, proposed to distribute more of the Ager Gallicus amongst the poorer Roman citizens, the Gauls became rebellious. For four years the law was not put into effect: and it was not until 225 B.C. that the Boians, supported by the Insubres from Gallia Transpadana, and other Gauls from Gallia Narbonensis, made a raid into Etruria. At Fæsulæ, near Florence, they defeated a Roman Prætor; but shortly afterwards found themselves entrapped at Telamon, between the Consul Atilius, who had crossed from Sardinia to N. Etruria, and his colleague Aemilius Papus, who was following in their rear. A battle followed in which the Boians were almost annihilated; and in the next year all the Gauls south of the Po submitted, 224 B.C. Flaminius, consul in 223 B.C., invaded the Insubrian lands on the N. of the Po and won a battle, and in 222 B.C. Marcellus defeated and slew Viridomarus, the chief of the Insubres, captured their capital, Mediolanum (Milan), and reduced the whole region to peace. In 220 B.C. were founded the *Coloniæ* of Placentia on the S. and Cremona on the N. bank of the Po, and the Flaminian Way was constructed across the Ager Gallicus from Ariminum to Rome.

In 219 B.C. Demetrius again turned traitor. In one campaign (**Second Illyrian War**) he was forced to take refuge in Macedonia, a tribute was imposed upon Illyria, and Corcyra, Apollonia, and Dyrrachium were occupied by Roman garrisons. In this year was sent the embassy

to Hannibal (Liv. xxi. 6, 3; 9, 3), and **Saguntum** fell (Liv. xxi. 14).

VI.—THE CARTHAGINIANS IN SPAIN.

From exceedingly early times Carthage had secured a footing on the Spanish coast, where the old Tyrian colonies [see Introduction, ii. (d)] still flourished and would welcome the Carthaginians as kinsmen. But no attempt was made by the latter to attain any ascendancy of arms. They were satisfied to have right of free trade with any coast towns which offered a good market for their wares, —wrought metal, silver, gold, &c., and purple linen—in return for the raw gold of Tarshish, and other unwrought metals.

The loss of Sicily with its fertile cornlands, and the subsequent loss of Sardinia, a richly-metalled island, both combined to direct the thoughts of **Hamilcar** to some new vantage ground where he might at once build up a mainstay to the home-power in Carthage, and create a thorn in the flesh of the Roman Empire. He chose **Spain**. It was known to be rich in minerals, and hitherto undrained by any foreign conquest. Its people were war-like then as always; and if to subdue them would require a well-trained army, they would themselves, when conquered, provide the finest soldiery out of Italy. It was on sea that Carthage had lost the First Punic War. The second should be a war by land, and the Romans should have no chance of turning the fortunes of Hamilcar or his son by a single naval victory, as they had before done.

In 238 B.C., Hamilcar, victorious over the mercenaries, and preferred to his rival Hanno, but smarting with the loss of Sicily and Sardinia (Liv. xxi. i. 5), crossed to Spain. The rival faction probably rejoiced at his departure. If he was successful, he was still far away; if not successful, they would be well rid of an enemy. He did succeed. Generalship was hereditary amongst the Barcines; and Hamilcar maintained his reputation and name of "Lightning" by striking surely if seldom. In eight years he

conquered most of modern Andalusia and Murcia. The resistance offered may be gathered from the fact that some years later, when half of Spain had become Carthaginian, it cost Hannibal 22,000 men to subdue the few corner States at the E. foot of the Pyrenees. In 229 B.C. Hamilcar fell in a battle upon the banks of the Tagus.

He was succeeded by his son-in-law, **Hasdrubal**. Less by generalship than by policy, Hasdrubal pushed forward his father-in-law's work. He consolidated what was already conquered, and extended his possessions by amicable dealing with the border chieftains. With him the Senate concluded a treaty in 228 B.C., by which the Hiberus (Ebro) was fixed as the limit of Carthaginian extension. Hasdrubal, virtually an independent monarch, concluded this treaty on his own responsibility, and so gave opportunity to Carthage to repudiate it if she wished, on the principle followed in Roman treaties (see Introduction iii.). In the same year Hasdrubal centralised his power by the foundation of Carthago Nova (New Carthage) on the S.E. coast of Spain. This town, now Cartagena, became the capital of Carthaginian Spain. Hasdrubal fell in 221 B.C., assassinated by a native.

There was only one person to succeed to the now hereditary power in Spain. This was **Hannibal**. He had crossed to Spain with his father Hamilcar, after swearing at Carthage to be Rome's enemy for all his days. For sixteen years he had served in the army as a private soldier, roughing it with the roughest. He did not know what it was to be cold or sunburnt, tired or at a loss. He was always the first to begin, the last to quit a fight; and was always chosen for the exploits requiring the greatest courage and the clearest head. He possessed in a wonderful degree at once the "Lightning" generalship of his father and Hasdrubal's powers of diplomacy. He was now 26 years of age, the darling of the army and of the native Spaniards. A feeble effort was made by the faction of Hanno to prevent his accession to power; but in vain. To attempt his deposition would have been to provoke a civil war, and Carthage preferred to wait rather for the inevitable collision with Rome which this "firebrand of war" was bent upon bringing about.

In succession Hannibal overcame the Olcades, the Carpetani, and the Vaccæi, ravaging central Spain from the mountains of Castile to the Douro. A formidable coalition of the tribes in his rear, while himself was in the far N.W., was defeated in a bloody battle upon the Tagus. He then turned his attention to Saguntum.

Saguntum was an ancient Greek colony upon the E. coast, due W. of the Balearic Isles, now Murviedro. It had been founded by fugitives from Zacynthus, for which word Saguntum is the old-Latin equivalent; and it was said that some Rutulians from Ardea, the people of Virgil's Turnus, had joined the colony: a story probably invented to give Rome a pretence for blood-relationship with the Spanish town. By the treaty of 228 B.C. Saguntum was recognised as an ally of Rome, and was not to be molested. Hannibal was too wise to leave a well-fortified position in his rear, particularly one under Roman influence. He encouraged the surrounding tribes to quarrel with the Saguntines. The latter made reprisals. Hannibal was at once called in by the opposite party, headed by the Turdetani, a tribe near the adjacent coast; and declared war upon Saguntum, 219 B.C.

The Saguntines at once sent an embassy to Rome to beg for assistance. The Romans, imagining that mere threats were enough now, as they had been when Sardinia was surrendered, sent envoys to warn Hannibal to desist. The latter was already far on with the siege. He declined to see the envoys, and they crossed over to Carthage. Here too they were repulsed; and returned without success to Rome. But a few days later came the news of the **fall and sack of Saguntum** (end of 219 B.C.), after a siege of eight months. A second envoy was at once sent to Carthage. "Was Saguntum attacked by the State's commands, or by Hannibal's orders alone?" was the question put by the envoy. The Carthaginians were exasperated by Rome's insolence, and roused to stand by their successful general. They refused to answer the question. "Then," said Fabius, "in this fold of my robe I carry for you peace and war. Take which you will." "Give us which you will," was the answer. And the

envoy shook out the fold with the words, "Then I give you war."

The apparent unanimity of the Carthaginian Senate deserves notice; but, though it encouraged Hannibal now, it refused him any material assistance during the war. With the exception of a little money, probably no supplies reached Hannibal for the fifteen years in which he was in Italy. Hanno, who had spoken warmly in favour of the Romans on the occasion of the first embassy, probably acquired a fresh ascendancy in the council.

On the fall of Saguntum, Hannibal withdrew his army to New Carthage for the winter. Here he divided all the spoil of the captured town, and granted furlough to all who desired it. In the early spring the army once more assembled; and after the performance of some vows to the god Hercules (*i.e.*, Melcarth) at Gades, the march upon Italy was commenced.

The route lay along the shores of the Gulf of Lyons. It was exposed to attack from Roman fleets; and to secure it, it was necessary not only to completely overawe the Spanish tribes, but to leave behind a substantial force to defend it. In chastising the tribes Hannibal spent several months, with a loss of 22,000 men. Then he crossed the Pyrenees, leaving a force of 10,000 foot and 1000 horse in Spain with his brother Hasdrubal, with a special commission to protect the coast road and line of communications. On leaving New Carthage the whole force had been 102,000 men, including 12,000 cavalry. The desertion and dismissal of a few timid natives, his losses in war, and the contingent left with Hasdrubal, had reduced this total, at the Pyrenees, to **50,000 foot and 9,000 horse**. When the army at last descended into the plains of N. Italy, it numbered only 20,000 foot and 6,000 horse. Had not war and hardship reduced his men to one quarter of their original number, Rome must have fallen and her history ceased with the first years of the Second Punic War.

VII.—HANNIBAL'S ROUTE OVER THE ALPS.

Even in Livy's time, less than 200 years after the event, "it was disputed by what way Hannibal crossed the Alps." (Liv. xxi. 38, 6.)

There are **four passes** now used leading from the west of northern Italy into France. These are, moving from south to north, (1) the Col d'Argentière, (2) the Mont Genève, (3) the Mont Cenis, and (4) the Little St. Bernard, beyond which lies the Great St. Bernard Pass. The lowest, the easiest, and in Hannibal's case probably the shortest, was the Little St. Bernard.

Half-way between Lyons and the sea the Rhone is joined by the Drôme. Half-way between that point and the sea is the village of Orange (Arausio). About twenty miles N. of the Drôme's confluence with the Rhone, the Isère joins the main river. At Lyons the Rhone bends E. at right angles, and from thence runs more or less to the N.E. to its sources amongst the Pennine Alps. The Allobroges occupied the region enclosed between the Rhone and the Isère: that between the Isère, Rhone, and Drôme was occupied by the Vocontii in the centre, the Tricorii on the east, and the Tricastini on the west.

The authorities for the march of Hannibal are (1) **Polybius**, (2) **Livy**. The former lived but a few years after the events he describes, and had visited the district on purpose to describe it. The latter lived 150 years after Hannibal, and had probably never seen the country traversed by the Carthaginians.

Both Livy and Polybius agree in their narrative as far as the passage of the Rhone; and this must have been at Orange (Arausio) half-way between the Drôme and the sea. From that point it is impossible to reconcile the two accounts.

Polybius says that Hannibal, after crossing, "**marched along the river and after a journey of 100 miles began the ascent.**" But a march of 100 miles from Arausio would not bring him to any Alps, whichever stream he followed. It is almost certain that Polybius means the Rhone. Probably Hannibal kept along the

banks of the Rhone until the Isère was crossed, and then struck N.E. so as to reach the river again higher up, at Mont du Chat, and so avoid the long bend which is made near Lyons. From that point the natural road follows the Isère, passes through the Tarantaise, over the **Little St. Bernard**, and so down into the Val d'Aosta, the ancient lands of the Insubrian Gauls.

According to **Livy**, after keeping along the Rhone for some little way to assist the Allobrogian chief (xxi. 31, 5), then he continued his march, "**not by the direct route, but turned off to the left towards the Tricastini, skirted the Vocontii, and so reached the Tricorii and the Druentia**" (*ib.*, § 9). If this be the case, Hannibal must have returned to the Drôme from the Allobroges' country, and then struck E.,—*i.e.*, to his left along the S. bank of that river past Die and Gap, and so reached the Druentia where it bends northward a little below Briançon. Crossing it thereabouts, he would either pass N.E. over the **Mont Genève**, or S.E. over the **Col d'Argentière**, and so descend, as **Livy** says, into the land of the Taurini. It was much by this route that the Gauls under Bellovesus entered Italy about 500 B.C. (Liv. v. 34). Both **Cornelius Nepos** (*Vita Hannibalis*) and **Strabo** support this view.

But, on the whole, it seems more probable that **Polybius** was right for the following amongst other reasons:—

(i.) He visited the country; and himself says that he got his information from actual eye-witnesses.

(ii.) **Livy** says (xxi., 31, § 2) that Hannibal marched N. as being less likely so to meet the Romans under **Scipio**.

(iii.) The friendly Insubrians, who invited him to Italy and probably acted as his guides, would scarcely bring him purposely into collision with the hostile Taurini, and **Polybius** declares that Hannibal descended into the Insubrian territories.

(iv.) The **Little St. Bernard** presents features exactly corresponding with those mentioned both by **Livy** and **Polybius**: the **White Rock** (still called *Roche Blanche*); the gorge where the old road is still often swept by avalanches; and, although there is no *view* of Italy from

its summit, Polybius' words are merely that "the direction of Italy was easily recognisable."

VIII.—SYNOPSIS OF HISTORY.

B.C.

- 853 *c.* Phœnician refugees from Tyre, under Elissar (Dido), found Carthage.
- 600 *c.* The Greeks occupy all Sicily with exception of the W. corner, where the Carthaginians maintain the ports of Drepana, Lilybæum, and Panormus. Foundation of Massilia (Marseilles) by Phocæan Greeks from Asia Minor.
- 537. League of Carthage with Etruria, Battle of Alalia.
- 509. Carthage makes a commercial treaty with Rome.
- 480. The Sicilian Greeks defeat the Carthaginian effort to reconquer that island at the Battle of Himera.
- 339. A second invasion of Sicily defeated by Timoleon at the Battle of the Crimessus.
- 310. Agathocles, Tyrant of Syracuse, invades Carthaginian Africa.
- 278. Pyrrhus endeavours to drive the Carthaginians out of Sicily.
- 264. The **First Punic War** begins, through Rome taking part with the Mamertines of Messana against Syracuse and Carthage.
- 255. Regulus invades Africa: his defeat.
- 247. First appearance of Hamilcar Barca.
- 242. Battle of the Ægæan Islands, and **end of the war**. The Carthaginians evacuate Sicily and pay an indemnity of 3,200 talents.
- 240. The revolt of the Carthaginian mercenaries in Africa and Sardinia.
- 238. Hamilcar ends the Mercenary War. Surrender of Sardinia to Rome. **Hamilcar crosses to Spain**. The oath of Hannibal.
- 229. Death of Hamilcar, and **succession of Hasdrubal**.
- 228. Treaty of Rome with Hasdrubal fixing the Ebro as the boundary. Foundation of New Carthage.

B.C.

225. Revolt of the Boian and Insubrian Gauls against Rome.
- 221.** Assassination of Hasdrubal; **accession of Hannibal** (ii. 5).
220. Hannibal conquers the Olcades and takes Cartala (v. 3).
- 219.** He subdues the Vaccæi, and captures Hermandica and Arbocala (v. 4). The Carpetani, joined by some fugitives of the Olcades and Vaccæi, attack him on his retreat, but are defeated and subdued (v. 5-11). The Turdetani, at variance with Saguntum, call in Hannibal. **Siege and fall of Saguntum** in the eighth month (vi., vii., viii.). Debate in the Senate (vi.). An embassy sent to bid him desist (*ibid.*). They cross to Carthage, and, as their demands are refused, war is declared. Hannibal winters at New Carthage.
- 218.** Advance of Hannibal. Foundation of colonies at Cremona and Placentia. Hannibal crosses the Pyrenees, eludes Scipio on the Rhone, crosses the Alps, and descends into Italy in October. Skirmish at the **R. Ticinus** and battle of the **Trebia**. Successes of Cn. Scipio in Spain. Hannibal winters in Gallia Cisalpina.

TITI LIVII

LIBER XXI.

IN parte operis mei licet mihi praefari, quod in principio summae totius professi plerique sunt rerum scriptores, bellum maxime omnium memorabile, quae umquam gesta sint, me scripturum, quod Hannibale duce Carthaginienses cum populo Romano gessere. 2. Nam neque validiores opibus ullae inter se civitates gentesque contulerunt arma, neque his ipsis tantum umquam virium aut roboris fuit, et haud ignotas belli artes inter sese sed expertas primo Punico conferebant bello, et adeo varia fortuna belli ancepsque Mars fuit, ut propius periculum fuerint, qui vicerunt. 3. Odiis etiam prope maioribus certarunt quam viribus, Romanis indignantibus, quod victoribus victi ultro inferrent arma, Poenis, quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse. 4. Fama est etiam Hannibalem annorum ferme novem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, cum perfecto Africo bello exercitum eo traiecturus sacrificaret, altaribus admotum tactis sacris iure iurando adactum se, cum primum posset, hostem fore populo Romano. 5. Angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae: nam et Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam, et Sardiniam inter motum Africae fraude Romanorum stipendio etiam insuper inposito interceptam.

II. His anxius curis ita se Africo bello, quod fuit sub recentem Romanam pacem, per quinque annos; 2. ita deinde novem annis in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gessit, ut appareret maius eum, quam quod gereret, agitare in animo bellum, et, si diutius vixisset, Hamilcare duce Poenos arma Italiae inlaturos fuisse, cui Hannibalis ductu intulerunt. 3. Mors Hamilcaris peropportuna et pueritia Hannibalis distulerunt bellum. 4. Medius Hasdrubal inter patrem ac filium octo ferme annos imperium obtinuit, flore aetatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, gener inde ob aliam indolem profecto animi adscitus, et quia gener erat, factionis Barcinæ opibus, quæ apud milites plebemque plus quam modicæ erant, haud sane voluntate principum in imperio positus. 5. Is plura consilio quam vi gerens hospitibus magis regulorum conciliandisque per amicitiam principum novis gentibus quam bello aut armis rem Carthaginiensem auxit. 6. Ceterum nihilo ei pax tutior fuit: barbarus eum quidam palam ob iram obtruncati ab eo domini interfecit comprehensusque ab circumstantibus haud alio, quam si evasisset, vultu, tormentis quoque cum laceraretur, eo fuit habitu oris, ut superante laetitia dolores ridentis etiam speciem præbuerit. 7. Cum hoc Hasdrubale, quia miræ artis in sollicitandis gentibus imperioque suo iungendis fuerat, foedus renovaverat populus Romanus, ut finis utriusque imperii esset amnis Hiberus, Saguntinisque mediis inter imperia duorum populorum libertas servaretur.

III. In Hasdrubalis locum haud dubia res fuit, quin prærogativam militarem, quæ extemplo iuvenis Hannibal in prætorium delatus imperatorque ingenti omnium clamore atque adsensu appellatus erat, favor plebis sequeretur. 2. Hunc vixdum puberem Hasdrubal litteris ad se accersierat; actaque res etiam in senatu fuerat. 3. Barcinis nitentibus, ut adsuaderet militiæ Hannibal atque in paternas succederet opes, Hanno, alterius factionis princeps, "et æcum postu-

lare videtur," inquit, "Hasdrubal, et ego tamen non censeo, quod petit, tribuendum." 4. Cum admiratione tam ancipitis sententiae in se omnes convertisset, "florem aetatis," inquit, "Hasdrubal, quem ipse patri Hannibalis fruendum prae-buit, iusto iure eum a filio repeti censet; nos tamen minime decet iuventutem nostram pro militari rudimento adsuefacere libidini praetorum. 5. An hoc timemus, ne Hamilcaris filius nimis sero imperia inmodica et regni paterni speciem videat, et cuius regis genero hereditarii sint relictis exercitus nostri, eius filio parum mature serviamus? 6. Ego istum iuvenem domi tenendum sub legibus, sub magistratibus docendum vivere aequo iure cum ceteris censeo, ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet."

IV. Pauci ac ferme optimus quisque Hannoni adsentiebantur; sed, ut plerumque fit, maior pars meliorem vicit.

Missus Hannibal in Hispaniam primo statim adventu omnem exercitum in se convertit: 2. Hamilcarem iuvenem redditum sibi veteres milites credere; eundem vigorem in vultu vimque in oculis, habitum oris lineamenta-que intueri. Dein brevi effecit, ut pater in se minimum momentum ad favorem conciliandum esset. 3. Numquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas, parendum atque imperandum, habilis fuit. 4. Itaque haud facile discerneres, utrum imperatori an exercitui carior esset; neque Hasdrubal alium quemquam praeficere malle, ubi quid fortiter ac strenue agendum esset, neque milites alio duce plus confidere aut audere. 5. Plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula erat. Nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat. 6. Caloris ac frigoris patientia par; cibi potionisque desiderio naturali non voluptate modus finitus; vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora: 7. id quod gerendis rebus superesset quieti datum; ea neque molli strato neque silentio accersita; multi saepe militari sagulo

opertum humi iacentem inter custodias stationesque militum conspexerunt. 8. Vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens; arma atque equi conspiciebantur. Equitum peditumque idem longe primus erat: princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat. 9. Has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant: inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus deum metus, nullum ius iurandum, nulla religio. 10. Cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiorum triennio sub Hasdrubale imperatore meruit nulla re, quae agenda videndaque magno futuro duci esset, praetermissa.

V. Ceterum ex quo die dux est declaratus, velut Italia ei provincia decreta bellumque Romanum mandatum esset, 2. nihil prolatandum ratus, ne se quoque, ut patrem Hamilcarem, deinde Hasdrubalem, cunctantem casus aliquis opprimeret, Saguntinis inferre bellum statuit. 3. Quibus oppugnandis quia haud dubie Romana arma movebantur, in Olcadum prius fines—ultra Hiberum ea gens in parte magis quam in ditione Carthaginiensium erat—induxit exercitum, ut non petisse Saguntinos, sed rerum serie, finitimis domitis gentibus, iungendoque tractus ad id bellum videri posset. 4. Cartalam urbem opulentam, caput gentis eius, expugnat diripitque; quo metu percussae minores civitates stipendio inposito imperium acceperunt. Victor exercitus opulentusque praeda Carthaginem novam in hiberna est deductus. 5. Ibi large partiendo praedam stipendioque praeterito cum fide exsolvendo cunctis civium sociorumque animis in se firmatis vere primo in Vaccaeos promotum bellum. 6. Hermandica et Arbocala, eorum urbes, vi captae. 7. Arbocala et virtute et multitudine oppidanorum diu defensa; ab Hermandica profugi exulibus Olcadum, priore aestate domitae gentis, cum se iunxissent, concitant Carpetanos, 8. adortique Hannibalem regressum ex Vaccaeis haud procul Tago flumine, agmen grave praeda

turbavere. 9. Hannibal proelio abstinuit castrisque super ripam positis, cum prima quies silentiumque ab hostibus fuit, amnem vado traiecit, valloque ita producto, ut locum ad transgrediendum hostes haberent, invadere eos trans-euntes statuit. 10. Equitibus praecepit, ut, cum ingressos aquam viderent, adorirentur inpeditum agmen, in ripa elephantos—quadraginta autem erant—disponit. 11. Carpetanorum cum adpendicibus Olcadum Vaccaeorumque centum milia fuere, invicta acies, si aequo dimicaretur campo. 12. Itaque et ingenio feroces et multitudine freti et, quod metu cessisse credebant hostem, id morari victoriam rati, quod interesset amnis, clamore sublato passim sine ullius imperio, qua cuique proximum est, in amnem ruunt. 13. At ex parte altera ripae vis ingens equitum in flumen inmissa, medioque alveo haudquaquam pari certamine concursum, 14. quippe ubi pedes instabilis ac vix vado fidens vel ab inermi equite equo temere acto perverti posset, eques corpore armisque liber, equo vel per medios gurgites stabili, comminus eminusque rem gereret. 15. Pars magna flumine absumpta; quidam verticoso amni delati in hostis ab elephantis obtriti sunt. 16. Postremi, quibus regressus in suam ripam tutior fuit, ex varia trepidatione cum in unum colligerentur, priusquam a tanto pavore reciperent animos, Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus fugam ex ripa fecit vastatisque agris intra paucos dies Carpetanos quoque in deditionem accepit. 17. Et iam omnia trans Hiberum praeter Saguntinos Carthaginiensium erant.

VI. Cum Saguntinis bellum nondum erat; ceterum iam belli causa certamina cum finitimis serebantur, maxime Turdetanis. 2. Quibus cum adesset idem, qui litis erat sator, nec certamen iuris sed vim quaeri appareret, legati a Saguntinis Romam missi auxilium ad bellum iam haud dubie imminens orantes. 3. Consules tunc Romae erant P. Cornelius Scipio et Ti. Sempronius Longus; qui cum

legatis in senatum introductis de re publica rettulissent, placuissetque mitti legatos in Hispaniam ad res sociorum inspiciendas, 4. quibus si videretur digna causa, et Hannibali denuntiarent, ut ab Saguntinis, sociis populi Romani, abstineret, et Carthaginem in Africam traicerent ac sociorum populi Romani querimonias deferrent,—5. hac legatione decreta necdum missa, omnium spe celerius Saguntum oppugnari adlatum est. 6. Tunc relata de integro res ad senatum; et alii provincias consulibus Hispaniam atque Africam decernentes terra marique rem gerendam censebant, alii totum in Hispaniam Hannibalemque intendebant bellum; 7. erant, qui non temere movendam rem tantam expectandosque ex Hispania legatos censerent. Haec sententia, quae tutissima videbatur, vicit; 8. legatique eo maturius missi, P. Valerius Flaccus et Q. Baebius Tamphilus, Saguntum ad Hannibalem atque inde Carthaginem, si non absisteretur bello, ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deprecendum.

VII. Dum ea Romani parant consultantque, iam Saguntum summa vi oppugnabatur. 2. Civitas ea longe opulentissima ultra Hiberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. Oriundi a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, mixtique etiam ab Ardea Rutulorum quidam generis; 3. ceterum in tantas brevi creverant opes seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, seu multitudinis incremento, seu disciplinae sanctitate, qua fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt. 4. Hannibal infesto exercitu ingressus fines pervastatis passim agris urbem tripertito adgreditur. 5. Angulus muri erat in planiorem patentioreque quam cetera circa vallem vergens. Adversus eum vineas agere instituit, per quas aries moenibus admoveri posset. 6. Sed ut locus procul muro satis aecus agendis vineis fuit, ita haudquaquam prospere, postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, coeptis succedebat. 7. Et turris ingens imminebat, et murus, ut in suspecta

loco, supra ceterae modum altitudinis emunitus erat, et inventus delecta, ubi plurimum periculi ac timoris ostendebatur, ibi vi maiore obsistebant. 8. Ac primo missilibus submovere hostem nec quicquam satis tutum munientibus pati; deinde iam non pro moenibus modo atque turri tela micare, sed ad erumpendum etiam in stationes operaque hostium animus erat; 9. quibus tumultuariis certaminibus haud ferme plures Saguntini cadebant quam Poeni. 10. Ut vero Hannibal ipse, dum murum incautius subit, adversum femur tragula graviter ictus cecidit, tanta circa fuga ac trepidatio fuit, ut non multum abesset, quin opera ac vineae desererentur.

VIII. Obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnationis fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur. Per quod tempus, ut quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum. 2. Itaque acrius de integro coortum est bellum, pluribusque partibus, vix accipientibus quibusdam opera locis, vineae coeptae agi admoverique aries. 3. Abundabat multitudo hominum Poenus; ad centum quinquaginta milia habuisse in armis satis creditur; 4. oppidani ad omnia tuenda atque obeunda multifariam destineri coepti non sufficiebant. 5. Itaque iam feriebantur arietibus muri, quassataeque multae partes erant; una continentibus ruinis nudaverat urbem; tres deinceps turres quantumque inter eas muri erat cum fragore ingenti prociderant. 6. Captum oppidum ea ruina crediderant Poeni; qua, velut si pariter utrosque murus texisset, ita utrimque in pugnam procursum est. 7. Nihil tumultuariæ pugnae simile erat, quales in oppugnationibus urbium per occasionem partis alterius conseri solent, sed iustae acies velut patenti campo inter ruinas muri tectaque urbis modico distantia intervallo constiterant. 8. Hinc spes, hinc desperatio animos inritat, Poeno cepisse iam se urbem, si paulum adnitatur, credente, Saguntinis pro nudata moenibus patria corpora opponenti-

bus, nec ullo pedem referente, ne in relictum a se locum hostem inmitteret. 9. Itaque quo acrius et confertim magis utrimque pugnabant, eo plures vulnerabantur nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercidente telo. 10. Phalarica erat Saguntinis missile telum hastili abieigno et cetera tereti praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat; id, sicut in pilo, quadratum stuppa circumligabant linebantque pice; 11. ferrum autem tres longum habebat pedes, ut cum armis transfigere corpus posset. 12. Sed id maxime, etiam si haesisset in scuto nec penetrasset in corpus, pavorem faciebat, quod, cum medium accensum mitteretur conceptumque ipso motu multo maiorem ignem ferret, arma omitti cogebat, nudumque militem ad insequentes ictus praebebat.

IX. Cum diu anceps fuisset certamen, et Saguntinis, quia praeter spem resisterent, crevissent animi, Poenus, quia non vicisset, pro victo esset, (2.) clamorem repente oppidani tollunt hostemque in ruinas muri expellunt, inde inpeditum trepidantemque exturbant, postremo fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt.

3. Interim ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiatum est; quibus obviam ad mare missi ab Hannibale, qui dicerent nec tuto eos adituros inter tot tam effrenatarum gentium arma, nec Hannibali in tanto discrimine rerum operae esse legationes audire. 4. Apparebat non admissos protinus Carthaginem ituros. Litteras igitur nuntiosque ad principes factionis Barcinae praemittit, ut praepararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari populo Romano posset.

X. Itaque, praeterquam quod admissi auditique sunt, ea quoque vana atque inrita legatio fuit. 2. Hanno unus adversus senatum causam foederis magno silentio propter auctoritatem suam, non cum adsensu audientium egit, per deos foederum arbitros ac testes senatum obtestans, ne Romanum cum Saguntino suscitarent bellum monuisse, prae-

dixisse se, ne Hamilcaris progeniem ad exercitum mitterent; 3. non manes, non stirpem eius conquiescere viri, nec umquam, donec sanguinis nominisque Barcini quisquam supersit, quietura Romana foedera. 4. "Iuvenem flagrantem cupidine regni viamque unam ad id cernentem, si ex bellis bella serendo succinctus armis legionibusque vivat, velut materiam igni praebentes ad exercitus misistis. Aluistis ergo hoc incendium, quo nunc ardetis. 5. Saguntum vestri circumsedent exercitus, unde arcentur foedere; mox Carthaginem circumsedebunt Romanae legiones ducibus iisdem dis, per quos priore bello rupta foedera sunt ulti. 6. Utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? legatos ab sociis et pro sociis venientes bonus imperator vester in castra non admisit, ius gentium sustulit; hi tamen, unde ne hostium quidem legati arcentur, pulsus ad nos venerunt; res ex foedere repetunt; ut publica fraus absit, auctorem culpaе et reum criminis deposcunt. 7. Quo lenius agunt, segnius incipiunt, eo, cum coeperint, vereor ne perseverantius saeviant. Aegatis insulas Erycemque ante oculos proponite, quae terra marique per quattuor et viginti annos passi sitis. 8. Nec puer hic dux erat, sed pater ipse Hamilcar, Mars alter, ut isti volunt. Sed Tarento, id est Italia, non abstinueramus ex foedere, sicut nunc Sagunto non abstinemus. 9. Vicerunt ergo di homines, et id, de quo verbis ambigebatur, uter populus foedus rupisset, eventus belli velut aecus iudex, unde ius stabat, ei victoriam dedit. 10. Carthagini nunc Hannibal vineas turresque admovet; Carthaginis moenia quatit ariete: Sagunti ruinae—falsus utinam vates sim—nostris capitibus incident, susceptumque cum Saguntinis bellum habendum cum Romanis est. 11. Dedemus ergo Hannibalem? dicet aliquis. Scio meam levem esse in eo auctoritatem propter paternas inimicitias; sed et Hamilcarem eo perisse laetatus sum, quod, si ille viveret, bellum iam haberemus cum Romanis, et hunc iuvenem tamquam furiam facemque huius belli odi ac detestor; 12. nec dedendum solum ad

piaculum rupti foederis, sed, si nemo deposcat, devehendum in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, ablegandum eo, unde nec ad nos nomen famaue eius accidere neque ille sollicitare quietae civitatis statum possit. 13. Ego ita censeo, legatos extemplo Romam mittendos, qui senatui satisfaciant, alios, qui Hannibali nuntient, ut exercitum ab Sagunto abducatur, ipsumque Hannibalem ex foedere Romanis dedant; tertiam legationem ad res Saguntinis reddendas decerno.”

XI. Cum Hanno perorasset, nemini omnium certare oratione cum eo necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat, infestiusque locutum arguebant Hannonem quam Flaccum Valerium legatum Romanum. 2. Responsum inde legatis Romanis est bellum ortum ab Saguntinis, non ab Hannibale esse; populum Romanum iniuste facere, si Saguntinos vetustissimae Carthaginensium societati praeponat.

3. Dum Romani tempus terunt legationibus mittendis, Hannibal, quia fessum militem proeliis operibusque habebat paucorum iis dierum quietem dedit stationibus ad custodiam vinearum aliorumque operum dispositis. Interim animos eorum nunc ira in hostes stimulando, nunc spe praemiorum accendit. 4. Ut vero pro contione praedam captae urbis edixit militum fore, adeo accensi omnes sunt, ut, si extemplo signum datum esset, nulla vi resisti videretur posse. 5. Saguntini, ut a proeliis quietem habuerant, nec lacescentes nec lacessiti per aliquot dies, ita non nocte, non die umquam cessaverant ab opere, ut novum murum ab ea parte, qua patefactum oppidum ruinis erat, reficerent. 6. Inde oppugnatio eos aliquanto atrocior quam ante adorta est, nec, qua primum aut potissimum parte ferrent opem, cum omnia variis clamoribus streperent, satis scire poterant. 7. Ipse Hannibal, qua turris mobilis omnia munimenta urbis superans altitudine agebatur, hortator aderat. Quae cum admota catapultis ballistisque per omnia tabulata

dispositis muros defensoribus nudasset, tum Hannibal occasionem ratus quingentos ferme Afros cum dolabris ad subruendum ab imo murum mittit. 8. Nec erat difficile opus, quod caementa non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto structuræ antiquæ genere. 9. Itaque latius, quam qua caederetur, ruebat, perque patentia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebant. 10. Locum quoque editum capiunt; conlatisque eo catapultis ballistisque, ut castellum in ipsa urbe velut arcem imminuentem haberent, muro circumdant; et Saguntini murum interiorem ab nondum capta parte urbis ducunt. 11. Utrunque summa vi et muniunt et pugnant; sed interiora tuendo minorem in dies urbem Saguntini faciunt. 12. Simul crescit inopia omnium longa obsidione et minuitur expectatio externæ opis, cum tam procul Romani, unica spes, circa omnia hostium essent. 13. Paulisper tamen adfectos animos recreavit repentina profectio Hannibalis in Oretanos Carpetanosque, qui duo populi, dilectus acerbitate consternati, retentis conquisitoribus metum defectionis cum praebuissent, oppressi celeritate Hannibalis omiserunt mota arma.

XII. Nec Sagunti oppugnatio segnior erat Maharbale Himilconis filio—eum praefererat Hannibal—ita impigre rem agente, ut ducem abesse nec cives nec hostes sentirent. 2. Is et proelia aliquot secunda fecit, et tribus arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, strataque omnia recentibus ruinis advenienti Hannibali ostendit. 3. Itaque ad ipsam arcem extemplo ductos exercitus, atroxque proelium cum multorum utrimque caede initum, et pars arcis capta est.

Temptata deinde per duos est exigua pacis spes, Alconem Saguntinum et Alorcum Hispanum. 4. Alco insecutus Saguntinis, precibus aliquid moturum ratus, cum ad Hannibalem noctu transisset, postquam nihil lacrimae movebant, condicionesque tristes ut ab irato victore ferebantur, transfuga ex oratore factus apud hostem mansit, moriturum adfirmans,

qui sub condicionibus iis de pace ageret. 5. Postulabatur autem, redderent res Turdetanis, traditoque omni auro atque argento egressi urbe cum singulis vestimentis ibi habitarent, ubi Poenus iussisset. 6. Has pacis leges abnuente Alcone accepturos Saguntinos, Alorcus, vinci animos, ubi alia vincantur, adfirmans, se pacis eius interpretem fore pollicetur: erat autem tum miles Hannibalis, ceterum publice Saguntinis amicus atque hospes. 7. Tradito palam telo custodibus hostium transgressus munimenta ad praetorem Saguntinum—et ipse ita iubebat—est deductus. 8. Quo cum extemplo concursus omnis generis hominum esset factus, submota cetera multitudine senatus Alorco datus est, cuius talis oratio fuit.

XIII. “Si civis vester Alco, sicut ad pacem petendam ad Hannibalem venit, ita pacis condiciones ab Hannibale ad vos rettulisset, supervacaneum hoc mihi fuisset iter, quo nec orator Hannibalis nec transfuga ad vos venissem: 2. nunc, cum ille aut vestra aut sua culpa manserit apud hostem—sua, si metum simulavit, vestra, si periculum est apud vos vera referentibus—ego, ne ignoraretis esse aliquas et salutis et pacis vobis condiciones, pro vetusto hospitio, quod mihi vobiscum est, ad vos veni. 3. Vestra autem causa me nec ullius alterius loqui, quae loquor apud vos, vel ea fides sit, quod neque dum vestris viribus restitistis, neque dum auxilia ab Romanis sperastis, pacis umquam apud vos mentionem feci. 4. Postquam nec ab Romanis vobis ulla est spes, nec vestra vos iam aut arma aut moenia satis defendunt, pacem adfero ad vos magis necessariam quam aequam. 5. Cuius ita aliqua spes est, si eam, quem ad modum ut victor fert Hannibal, sic vos ut victi audietis, et non id, quod amittitur, in damno, cum omnia victoris sint, sed quidquid relinquitur pro munere habituri estis. 6. Urbem vobis, quam ex magna parte dirutam, captam fere totam habet, adimit, agros relinquit, locum adsigna-

turnus, in quo novum oppidum aedificetis. 7. Aurum et argentum omne, publicum privatumque, ad se iubet deferri; corpora vestra, coniugum ac liberorum vestrorum servat inviolata, si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire. 8. Haec victor hostis imperat; haec, quamquam sunt gravia atque acerba, fortuna vestra vobis suadet. Equidem haud despero, cum omnium potestas ei facta sit, aliquid ex his rebus remissurum; sed vel haec patienda censeo potius, quam trucidari corpora vestra, rapi trahique ante ora vestra coniuges ac liberos belli iure sinatis."

XIV. Ad haec audienda cum circumfusa paulatim multitudine permixtum senatui esset populi concilium, repente primores secessionem facta, priusquam responsum daretur, argentum aurumque omne ex publico privatoque in forum conlatum in ignem ad id raptim factum conicientes eodem plerique semet ipsi praecipitaverunt. 2. Cum ex eo pavor ac trepidatio totam urbem pervasisset, alius insuper tumultus ex arce auditur. Turris diu quassata prociderat, perque ruinam eius cohors Poenorum impetu facto cum signum imperatori cecidisset nudatam stationibus custodiisque solitis hostium esse urbem, non cunctandum in tali occasione ratus Hannibal, totis viribus adgressus urbem momento cepit, signo dato ut omnes puberes interficerentur. 3. Quod imperium crudele, ceterum prope necessarium cognitum ipso eventu est: 4. cui enim parci potuit ex his, qui aut inclusi cum coniugibus ac liberis domos super se ipsos concremaverunt, aut armati nullum ante finem pugnae quam morientes fecerunt? Captum oppidum est cum ingenti praeda.

XV. Quamquam pleraque ab dominis de industria corrupta erant, et in caedibus vix ullum discrimen aetatis ira fecerat, et captivi militum praeda fuerant, 2. tamen et ex pretio rerum venditarum aliquantum pecuniae redactum esse con-

stat et multam pretiosam supellectilem vestemque missam Carthaginem.

3. Octavo mense, quam coeptum oppugnari, captum Saguntum quidam scripsere; inde Carthaginem Novam in hiberna Hannibalem concessisse; quinto deinde mense, quam ab Carthagine profectus sit, in Italiam pervenisse. 4. Quae si ita sunt, fieri non potuit, ut P. Cornelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerint, ad quos et principio oppugnationis legati Saguntini missi sint, et qui in suo magistratu cum Hannibale, alter ad Ticinum amnem, ambo aliquanto post ad Trebiam, pugnaverint. 5. Aut omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, aut Saguntum principio anni, quo P. Cornelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerunt, non coeptum oppugnari est, sed captum. 6. Nam excessisse pugna ad Trebiam in annum Cn. Servili et C. Flamini non potest, quia C. Flaminius Arimini consulatum iniit, creatus a Ti. Sempronio consule, qui post pugnam ad Trebiam ad creandos consules Romam cum venisset, comitiis perfectis ad exercitum in hiberna rediit.

XVI. Sub idem fere tempus et legati, qui redierant ab Carthagine, Romam rettulerunt omnia hostilia esse, et Sagunti excidium nuntiatum est; 2. tantusque simul maeror patres misericordiaque sociorum peremptorum indigne et pudor non latius auxilii et ira in Carthaginenses metusque de summa rerum cepit, velut si iam ad portas hostis esset, ut tot uno tempore motibus animi turbati trepidarent magis quam consulerent: 3. nam neque hostem acriorem bellicosiorumque secum congressum, nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque inbellem. 4. Sardos Corsosque et Histros atque Illyrios lacesisse magis quam exercuisse Romana arma, et cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum; 5. Poenum hostem veteranum, trium et viginti annorum militia durissima inter Hispanas gentes semper victorem, duci acerrimo adsuetum, recentem

ab excidio opulentissimae urbis, Hiberum transire; 6. trahere secum tot excitos Hispanorum populos; concitum avidas semper armorum Gallicas gentes. Cum orbe terrarum bellum gerendum in Italia ac pro moenibus Romanis esse.

XVII. Nominatae iam antea consulibus provinciae erant; tum sortiri iussi. Cornelio Hispania, Sempronio Africa cum Sicilia evenit. 2. Sex in eum annum decretae legiones et socium quantum ipsis videretur, et classis quanta parari posset. 3. Quattuor et viginti peditum Romanorum milia scripta et mille octingenti equites, sociorum quadraginta milia peditum quattuor milia et quadringenti equites; naves ducentae viginti quinqueres, celoces viginti deducti. 4. Latum inde ad populum, vellent iuberent populo Carthaginensi bellum indici; eiusque belli causa supplicatio per urbem habita atque adorati di, ut bene ac feliciter eveniret quod bellum populus Romanus iussisset. 5. Inter consules ita copiae divisae: Sempronio datae legiones duae—ea quaterna milia erant peditum et trecenti equites—et sociorum sedecim milia peditum, equites mille octingenti, naves longae centum sexaginta, celoces duodecim. 6. Cum his terrestribus maritimisque copiis Ti. Sempronius missus in Siciliam, ita in Africam transmissurus, si ad arcendum Italia Poenum consul alter satis esset. 7. Cornelio minus copiarum datum, quia L. Manlius praetor et ipse cum haud invalido praesidio in Galliam mittebatur; 8. navium maxime Cornelio numerus deminutus: sexaginta quinqueres datae—neque enim mari venturum aut ea parte belli dimicaturum hostem credebant—et duae Romanae legiones cum suo iusto equitatu et quattuordecim milibus sociorum peditum, equitibus mille sescentis, duas legiones Romanas et decem milia sociorum peditum, mille equites socios sescentos Romanos Gallia provincia eodem versa in Punicum bellum habuit.

XVIII. His ita comparatis, ut omnia iusta ante bellum fierent, legatos maiores natu, Q. Fabium M. Livium L. Aemilium C. Licinium Q. Baebium, in Africam mittunt ad percunctandos Carthaginienses, publicone consilio Hannibal Saguntum oppugnasset, 2. et, si, id quod facturi videbantur, faterentur ac defenderent publico consilio factum, ut indicerent populo Carthaginiensi bellum. 3. Romani postquam Carthaginem venerunt, cum senatus datus esset et Q. Fabius nihil ultra quam unum, quod mandatum erat, percunctatus esset, tum ex Carthaginiensibus unus: 4. "Praecepta vestra, Romani, et prior legatio fuit, cum Hannibalem tamquam suo consilio Saguntum oppugnantem deposcebatis; ceterum haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior. 5. Tunc enim Hannibal et insimulabatur et deposcebatur; nunc ab nobis et confessio culpae exprimitur, et ut a confessis res extemplo repetuntur. 6. Ego autem non, privato publicone consilio Saguntum oppugnatum sit, quaerendum censeam, sed utrum iure an iniuria: 7. nostra enim haec quaestio atque animadversio in civem nostrum est, quid nostro aut suo fecerit arbitrio; vobiscum una disceptatio est, licueritne per foedus fieri. 8. Itaque quoniam discerni placet, quid publico consilio, quid sua sponte imperatores faciant, nobis vobiscum foedus est a C. Lutatio consule ictum, in quo cum caveretur utrorumque sociis, nihil de Saguntinis—necdum enim erant socii vestri—cautum est. 9. At enim eo foedere, quod cum Hasdrubale ictum est, Saguntini excipiuntur. Adversus quod ego nihil dicturus sum, nisi quod a vobis didici. 10. Vos enim, quod C. Lutatius consul primo nobiscum foedus icit, quia neque ex auctoritate patrum nec populi iussu ictum erat, negastis vos eo teneri: itaque aliud de integro foedus publico consilio ictum est. 11. Si vos non tenent foedera vestra nisi ex auctoritate aut iussu vestro icta, ne nos quidem Hasdrubalis foedus, quod nobis insciis icit, obligare potuit. 12. Proinde omittite Sagunti atque Hiberi mentionem facere, et

quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat." 13. Tum Romanus sinu ex toga facto "Hic," inquit, "vobis bellum et pacem portamus: utrum placet, sumite." 14. Sub hanc vocem haud minus ferociter, daret, utrum vellet, subclamatum est. Et cum is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, accipere se omnes responderunt et, quibus acciperent animis, iisdem se gesturos.

XIX. Haec directa percunctatio ac denuntiatio belli magis ex dignitate populi Romani visa est quam de foederum iure verbis disceptare, cum ante, tum maxime Sagunto excisa. 2. Nam si verborum disceptationis res esset, quid foedus Hasdrubalis cum Lutati priore foedere, quod mutatum est, comparandum erat? 3. Cum in Lutati foedere diserte additum esset, ita id ratum fore, si populus censuisset, in Hasdrubalis foedere nec exceptum tale quicquam fuerit, et tot annorum silentio ita vivo eo comprobatum sit foedus, ut ne mortuo quidem auctore quicquam mutaretur. 4. Quamquam, etsi priore foedere staretur, satis cautum erat Saguntinis, sociis utrorumque exceptis. Nam neque additum erat "iis, qui tunc essent" nec "ne qui postea adsumerentur;" 5. et cum adsumere novos liceret socios, quis acum censeret aut ob nulla quemquam merita in amicitiam recipi, aut receptos in fidem non defendi? Tantum ne Carthaginiensium socii aut sollicitarentur ad defectionem aut sua sponte desciscentes reciperentur.

6. Legati Romani ab Carthagine, sicut iis Romae imperatum erat, in Hispaniam, ut adirent civitates, ut in societatem perlicerent aut averterent a Poenis, traiecerunt. 7. Ad Bargusios primum venerunt; a quibus benigne excepti, quia taedebat imperii Punici, multos trans Hiberum populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae erexerunt. 8. Ad Volcianos inde est ventum, quorum celebre per Hispaniam responsum ceteros populos ab societate Romana avertit. Ita enim maximus natu ex iis in concilio respondit:

9. "Quae verecundia est, Romani, postulare vos, uti vestram Carthaginiensium amicitiae praeponamus, cum, qui id fecerunt Saguntini, crudelius, quam Poenus hostis perdidit, vos socii prodideritis? 10. Ibi quaeratis socios, censeo, ubi Saguntina clades ignota est; Hispanis populis sicut lugubre ita insigne documentum Sagunti ruinae erunt, ne quis fidei Romanae aut societati confidat." 11. Inde extemplo abire finibus Volcianorum iussi ab nullo deinde concilio Hispaniae benigniora verba tulere. Ita nequiquam peragrata Hispania in Galliam traeseunt.

XX. In his nova terribilisque species visa est, quod armati—ita mos gentis erat—in concilium venerunt. 2. Cum verbis extollentes gloriam virtutemque populi Romani ac magnitudinem imperii petissent, ne Poeno bellum Italiae inferenti per agros urbesque suas transitum darent, 3. tantus cum fremitu risus dicitur ortus, ut vix a magistratibus maioribusque natu iuventus sedaretur; 4. adeo stolidi inprudensque postulatio visa est, censere, ne in Italiam transmittant Galli bellum, ipsos id avertere in se agrosque suos pro alienis populandos obicere. 5. Sedato tandem fremitu responsum legatis est, neque Romanorum in se meritum esse neque Carthaginiensium iniuriam, ob quae aut pro Romanis aut adversus Poenos sumant arma; 6. contra ea audire sese, gentis suae homines agro finibusque Italiae pelli a populo Romano stipendiumque pendere et cetera indigna pati. 7. Eadem ferme in ceteris Galliae conciliis dicta auditaque; nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve satis prius auditum quam Massiliam venere. 8. Ibi omnia ab sociis inquisita cum cura ac fide cognita, praecoccupatos iam ante ab Hannibale Gallorum animos esse; sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore,—adeo ferocia atque indomita ingenia esse,—ni subinde auro, cuius avidissima gens est, principum animi concilientur. 9. Ita peragratis Hispaniae et Galliae populis legati Romam redeunt haud ita multo

post, quam consules in provincias profecti erant. Civitatem omnem expectatione belli erectam invenerunt, satis constante fama iam Hiberum Poenos transisse.

XXI. Hannibal Sagunto capto Carthaginem Novam in hiberna concesserat ibique auditis, quae Romae quaeque Carthagine acta decretaque forent, seque non ducem solum sed etiam causam esse belli, (2.) partitis divenditisque reliquiis praedae nihil ultra differendum ratus Hispani generis milites convocat. 3. "Credo ego vos," inquit, "socii, et ipsos cernere, pacatis omnibus Hispaniae populis aut finiendam nobis militiam exercitusque dimittendos esse, aut in alias terras transferendum bellum; 4. ita enim hae gentes non pacis solum sed etiam victoriae bonis florebut, si ex aliis gentibus praedam et gloriam quaeremus. 5. Itaque cum longinqua a domo instet militia, incertumque sit, quando domos vestras et quae cuique ibi cara sunt visuri sitis, si quis vestrum suos invisere volt, commeatum do. 6. Primo vere edico adsitis, ut dis bene iuvantibus bellum ingentis gloriae praedaeque futurum incipiamus." 7. Omnibus fere visendi domos oblata ultro potestas grata erat, et iam desiderantibus suos et longius in futurum providentibus desiderium. 8. Per totum tempus hiemis quies inter labores aut iam exhaustos aut mox exhaustiendos renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda. Vere primo ad edictum convenere.

9. Hannibal, cum recensuisset omnium gentium auxilia, Gadis profectus Herculi vota exsolvit novisque se obligat votis, si cetera prospere evenissent. 10. Inde partiens curas simul in inferendum atque arcendum bellum, ne, dum ipse terrestri per Hispaniam Galliasque itinere Italiam peteret, nuda apertaue Romanis Africa ab Sicilia esset, valido praesidio firmare eam statuit. 11. Pro eo supplementum ipse ex Africa maxime iaculatorum, levium armis, petiit, ut Afri in Hispania, Hispani in Africa, melior procul

ab domo futurus uterque miles, velut mutuis pigneribus obligati, stipendia facerent. 12. Tredecim milia octingentos quinquaginta pedites caetratos misit in Africam et funditores Baliares octingentos septuaginta, equites mixtos ex multis gentibus mille ducentos. 13. Has copias partim Carthagini praesidio esse, partim distribui per Africam iubet. Simul conquisitoribus in civitates missis quattuor milia conscripta delectae iuventutis, praesidium eosdem et obsides, duci Carthaginem iubet.

XXII. Neque Hispaniam neglegendam ratus, atque id eo minus, quod haud ignarus erat circumitam ab Romanis eam legatis ad sollicitandos principum animos, (2.) Hasdrubali fratri, viro inpigro, eam provinciam destinat, firmatque Africis maxime praesidiis, peditum Afrorum undecim milibus octingentis quinquaginta, Liguribus trecentis, Balaribus quingentis. 3. Ad haec peditum auxilia additi equites Libyphoenices, mixtum Punicum Afris genus, quadringenti quinquaginta et Numidae Maurique, accolae Oceani, ad mille octingenti et parva Ilergetum manus ex Hispania, trecenti equites et, ne quod terrestris deesset auxilii genus, elephanti viginti unus. 4. Classis praeterea data ad tuendam maritumam oram, quia, qua parte belli vicerant, ea tum quoque rem gesturos Romanos credi poterat, quinquaginta quinqueres, quadriremes duae, triremes quinque; sed aptae instructaeque remigio triginta et duae quinqueres erant et triremes quinque.

5. Ab Gadibus Carthaginem ad hiberna exercitus redit; atque inde profectus praeter Onussam urbem ad Hiberum maritumam ora ducit. 6. Ibi fama est in quiete visum ab eo iuvenem divina specie, qui se ab Iove diceret ducem in Italiam Hannibali missum; proinde sequeretur neque usquam a se deflecteret oculos. 7. Pavidum primo nusquam circumspicientem aut respicientem secutum; deinde cura ingenii humani, cum, quidnam id esset, quod respicere vetitus

esset, agitare animo, temperare oculis nequivisse; 8. tum vidisse post sese serpentem mira magnitudine cum ingenti arborum ac virgultorum strage ferri ac post insequi cum fragore caeli nimbum. 9. Tum, quae moles ea quidve prodigii esset, quaerentem audisse vastitatem Italiae esse: pergeret porro ire nec ultra inquireret sineretque fata in occulto esse.

XXIII. Hoc visu laetus tripertito Hiberum copias traiecit praemissis, qui Gallorum animos, qua traducendus exercitus erat, donis conciliarent Alpiumque transitus specularentur. Nonaginta milia peditum, duodecim milia equitum Hiberum traduxit. 2. Iltergetes inde Bargusiosque et Ausetanos et Lacetaniam, quae subiecta Pyrenaeis montibus est, subegit, oraeque huic omni praefecit Hannonem, ut fauces, quae Hispanias Galliis iungunt in potestate essent. 3. Decem milia peditum Hannoni ad praesidium obtinendae regionis data et mille equites. 4. Postquam per Pyrenaeum saltum traduci exercitus est coeptus, rumorque per barbaros manavit certior de bello Romano, tria milia inde Carpetanorum peditum iter averterunt. Constabat non tam bello motos quam longinquitate viae inexasuperabilique Alpium transitu. 5. Hannibal, quia revocare aut vi retinere eos anceps erat, ne ceterorum etiam feroces animi inritarentur, supra septem milia hominum domos remisit, quos et ipsos gravari militia senserat, Carpetanos quoque ab se dimissos simulans.

XXIV. Inde, ne mora atque otium animos sollicitaret, cum reliquis copiis Pyrenaeum transgreditur et ad oppidum Iliberri castra locat. 2. Galli, quamquam Italiae bellum inferri audiebant, tamen, quia vi subactos trans Pyrenaeum Hispanos fama erat praesidiaque valida inposita, metu servitutis ad arma consternati, Ruscinonem aliquot populi conveniunt. 3. Quod ubi Hannibali nuntiatum est, moram

magis quam bellum metuens oratores ad regulos eorum misit: conloqui semet ipsum cum iis velle, et vel illi propius Iliberrim accederent, vel se Ruscinonem processurum, ut ex propinquo congressus facilius esset; 4. nam et accepturum eos in castra sua se laetum, nec cunctanter se ipsum ad eos venturum. Hospitem enim se Galliae non hostem advenisse, nec stricturum ante gladium, si per Gallos liceat, quam in Italiam venisset. 5. Et per nuntios quidem haec; ut vero reguli Gallorum castris ad Iliberrim extemplo motis haud gravate ad Poenum venerunt, capti donis cum bona pace exercitum per finis suos praeter Ruscinonem oppidum transmiserunt.

XXV. In Italiam interim nihil ultra quam Hiberum transisse Hannibalem a Massiliensium legatis Romam perlatum erat, 2. cum, perinde ac si Alpibus iam transisset, Boi sollicitatis Insubribus defecerunt, nec tam ob veteres in populum Romanum iras, quam quod nuper circa Padum Placentiam Cremonamque colonias in agrum Gallicum deductas aegre patiebantur. 3. Itaque armis repente arreptis in eum ipsum agrum impetu facto tantum terroris ac tumultus fecerunt, ut non agrestis modo multitudo sed ipsi triumviri Romani, qui ad agrum venerant adsignandum, diffusi Placentiae moenibus Mutinam confugerint, C. Lutatius C. Servilius M. Annius. 4. Lutati nomen haud dubium est; pro Annio Servilioque M'Acilium et C. Herennium habent quidam annales, alii P. Cornelium Asinam et C. Papirium Masonem. 5. Id quoque incertum est, legati ad expostulandum missi ad Boios violati sint, an in triumviros agrum metantis impetus sit factus. 6. Mutinae cum obsiderentur, et gens ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, pigerrima eadem ad militaria opera, segnis intactis adsideret muris, simulari coeptum de pace agi, 7. evocati-que ab Gallorum principibus legati ad conloquium non contra ius modo gentium sed violata etiam, quae data in id

tempus erat, fide comprehenduntur, negantibus Gallis, nisi obsides sibi redderentur, eos dimissuros. 8. Cum haec de legatis nuntiata essent, et Mutina praesidiumque in periculo esset, L. Manlius praetor ira accensus effusum agmen ad Mutinam ducit. 9. Silvae tunc circa viam erant plerisque incultis. Ibi inexplorato profectus in insidias praecipitatur, multaque cum caede suorum aegre in apertos campos emersit. 10. Ibi castra communita, et, quia Gallis ad temptanda ea defuit spes, refecti sunt militum animi, quamquam ad sescentos cecidisse satis constabat. 11. Iter deinde de integro coeptum, nec, dum per patentia loca ducebatur agmen, apparuit hostis; 12. ubi rursus silvae intratae, tum postremos adorti cum magna trepidatione ac pavore omnium septingentos milites occiderunt, sex signa ademere. 13. Finis et Gallis territandi et pavendi fuit Romanis, ut e saltu invio atque impedito evasere. Inde apertis locis facile tutantes agmen Romani Tannetum, vicum propincum Pado, contendere. 14. Ibi se munimento ad tempus commeatibusque fluminis et Brixianorum etiam Gallorum auxilio adversus crescentem in dies multitudinem hostium tutabantur.

XXVI. Qui tumultus repens postquam est Romam perlatus, et Punicum insuper Gallico bellum auctum patres acceperunt, (2.) C. Atilium praetorem cum una legione Romana et quinque milibus sociorum dilectu novo a consule conscriptis auxilium ferre Manlio iubent, qui sine ullo certamine—abscesserant enim metu hostes—Tannetum pervenit.

3. Et P. Cornelius in locum eius, quae missa cum praetore erat, scripta legione nova profectus ab urbe sexaginta longis navibus praeter oram Etruriae Ligurumque et inde Salluvium montis pervenit Massiliam, 4. et ad proximum ostium Rhodani—pluribus enim divisus amnis in mare decurrit—castra locat, vixdum satis credens Hannibalem

superasse Pyrenaeos montis. 5. Quem ut de Rhodani quoque transitu agitare animadvertit, incertus, quonam ei loco occurreret, necdum satis refectis ab iactatione marituma militibus, trecentos interim delectos equites ducibus Massiliensibus et auxiliaribus Gallis ad exploranda omnia visendosque ex tuto hostes praemittit. 6. Hannibal ceteris metu aut pretio pacatis iam in Volcarum pervenerat agrum, gentis validae. Colunt autem circa utramque ripam Rhodani; sed diffusi citeriore agro arceri Poenum posse, ut flumen pro munimento haberent, omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum traiectis ulteriorem ripam amnis armis obtinebant. 7. Ceteros accolae fluminis Hannibal et eorum ipsorum, quos sedes suae tenuerant, simul perlicit donis ad naves undique contrahendas fabricandasque, simul et ipsi traici exercitum levarique quam primum regionem suam tanta hominum urgente turba cupiebant. 8. Itaque ingens coacta vis navium est lintriumque temere ad vicinalem usum paratarum; novasque alias primum Galli inchoantes cavabant ex singulis arboribus, 9. deinde et ipsi milites simul copia materiae simul facilitate operis inducti alveos informes, nihil, dummodo innare aquae et capere onera possent, curantes, raptim, quibus se suaque transveherent, faciebant.

XXVII. Iamque omnibus satis comparatis ad traiciendum terrebant ex adverso hostes omnem ripam equites virique obtinentes. 2. Quos ut averteret, Hannonem Bomilcaris filium vigilia prima noctis cum parte copiarum, maxime Hispanis, adverso flumine ire iter unius diei iubet et, (3.) ubi primum possit, quam occultissime traiecto amni circumducere agmen, ut, cum opus facto sit, adoriatur ab tergo hostes. 4. Ad id dati duces Galli edocent, inde milia quinque et viginti ferme supra parvae insulae circumfusum amnem latiore, ubi dividebatur, eoque minus alto alveo transitum ostendere. 5. Ibi raptim caesa materia ratesque fabricatae,

in quibus equi virique et alia onera traicerentur. Hispani sine ulla mole in utris vestimentis coniectis ipsi caetris superpositis incubantes flumen tranavere. 6. Et alius exercitus ratibus iunctis traiectus, castris prope flumen positus, nocturno itinere atque operis labore fessus quiete unius diei reficitur, intento duce ad consilium opportune exsequendum. 7. Postero die profecti ex loco edito fumo significant transisse et haud procul abesse. Quod ubi accepit Hannibal, ne tempori deesset, dat signum ad traiciendum. Iam paratas aptatasque habebat pedes lintres, eques fere propter equos naves. 8. Navium agmen ad excipiendum adversi impetum fluminis parte superiore transmittens tranquillitatem infra traicientibus lintribus praebebat. 9. Equorum pars magnanantes loris a puppibus trahebantur praeter eos, quos instratos frenatosque, ut extemplo egresso in ripam equiti usui essent, inposuerant in naves.

XXVIII. Galli occursant in ripa cum variis ululatibus cantuque moris sui quatientes scuta super capita vibrantesque dextris tela, 2. quamquam et ex adverso terrebat tanta vis navium cum ingenti sono fluminis et clamore vario nautarum militum, et qui nitebantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, et qui ex altera ripa traicientes suos hortabantur. 3. Iam satis paventes adverso tumultu terribilior ab tergo adortus clamor castris ab Hannone captis Mox et ipse aderat, ancepsque terror circumstabat et e navibus tanta vi armatorum in terram evadente et ab tergo improvisa premente acie. 4. Galli postquam utroque vim facere conati pellebantur, qua patere visum maxime iter, perrumpunt trepidique in vicos passim suos diffugiunt. Hannibal ceteris copiis per otium traiectis, spernens iam Gallicos tumultus, castra locat.

5. Elephantorum traiciendorum varia consilia fuisse credo, certe variat memoria actae rei. Quidam congregatis ad ripam elephantis tradunt ferocissimum ex iis inritatum

ab rectore suo, cum refugientem in aquam sequeretur, nantem traxisse gregem, ut quemque timentem altitudinem destitueret vadum, impetu ipso fluminis in alteram ripam rapiente. 6. Ceterum magis constat ratibus traiectos; id ut tutius consilium ante rem foret, ita acta re ad fidem pronius est. 7. Ratem unam ducentos longam pedes quinquaginta latam a terra in amnem porrexerunt, quam, ne secunda aqua deferretur, pluribus validis retinaculis parte superiore ripae religatam pontis in modum humo iniecta constraverunt, ut beluae audacter velut per solum ingrederentur. 8. Altera ratis aequae lata, longa pedes centum, ad traiciendum flumen apta, huic copulata est; 9. tum elephantum per stabilem ratem tamquam viam praegredientibus feminis acti, ubi in minorem applicatam transgressi sunt, extemplo resolutis, quibus leviter adnexa erat, vinculis, ab actuariis aliquot navibus ad alteram ripam pertrahitur. 10. Ita primis expositis alii deinde repetiti ac traiecti sunt. Nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur; primus erat pavor, cum soluta ab ceteris rate in altum raperentur. 11. Ibi urgentes inter se, cedentibus extremis ab aqua, trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor circumspectantibus aquam fecisset. 12. Excidere etiam saevientes quidam in flumen, sed pondere ipso stabiles deiectis rectoribus quaerendis pedetentim vadis in terram evasere.

XXIX. Dum elephantum traiciuntur, interim Hannibal Numidas equites quingentos ad castra Romana miserat speculatum, ubi et quantae copiae essent et quid pararent. 2. Huic alae equitum missi, ut ante dictum est, ab ostio Rhodani trecenti Romanorum equites occurrunt. 3. Proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium editur; nam praeter multa vulnera caedes etiam prope par utrimque fuit, fugaque et pavor Numidarum Romanis iam admodum fessis victoriam dedit. Victores ad centum sexaginta, nec

omnes Romani, sed pars Gallorum, victi amplius ducenti ceciderunt. 4. Hoc principium simul omenque belli ut summae rerum prosperum eventum, ita haud sane incruentam ancipitisque certaminis victoriam Romanis portendit. 5. Ut re ita gesta ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, nec Scipioni stare sententia poterat, nisi ut ex consiliis coeptisque hostis et ipse conatus caperet, (6.) et Hannibalem incertum, utrum coeptum in Italiam intenderet iter, an cum eo, qui primus se obtulisset Romanus exercitus, manus consereret, avertit a praesenti certamine Boiorum legatorum regulique Magali adventus, qui se duces itinerum, socios periculi fore adfirmantes integro bello, nusquam ante libatis viribus Italiam adgrediendam censent. 7. Multitudo timebat quidem hostem nondum obliterata memoria superioris belli, sed magis iter immensum Alpisque, rem fama utique inexpertis horrendam, metuebat.

XXX. Itaque Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit pergere ire atque Italiam petere, advocata contione varie militum versat animos castigando adhortandoque: 2. mirari se, quinam pectora semper impavida repens terror invaserit. Per tot annos vincentis eos stipendia facere, neque ante Hispania excessisse, quam omnes gentesque et terrae, quas duo diversa maria amplectantur, Carthaginiensium essent. 3. Indignatos deinde, quod, quicumque Saguntum obsedissent, velut ob noxam sibi dedi postulare populus Romanus, Hiberum traiecisse ad delendum nomen Romanorum liberandumque orbem terrarum. 4. Tum nemini visum id longum, cum ab occasu solis ad exortus intenderent iter; 5. nunc, postquam multo maiorem partem itineris emensam cernant, Pyrenaeum saltum inter ferooissimas gentes superatum, Rhodanum, tantum amnem, tot milibus Gallorum prohibentibus, domita etiam ipsius fluminis vi traiectum, in conspectu Alpīs habeant, quarum alterum latus Italiae sit, (6.) in ipsis portis hostium fatigatos

subsistere—quid Alpīs aliud esse credentes quam montium altitudines? 7. Fingerent altiores Pyrenaei iugis; nullas profecto terras caelum contingere nec inexsuperabiles humano generi esse. Alpīs quidem habitari colī, gignere atque alere animantes; pervias paucis esse, pervias exercitibus. 8. Eos ipsos, quos cernant, legatos non pinnis sublimē elatos Alpīs transgressos. Ne maiores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas Italiae cultores has ipsas Alpīs ingentibus saepe agminibus cum liberis ac coniugibus migrantium modo tuto transmisisse. 9. Militi quidem armato nihil secum praeter instrumenta belli portanti quid invium aut inexsuperabile esse? Saguntum ut caperetur, quid per octo menses periculi, quid laboris exhaustum esse? 10. Romam, caput orbis terrarum, petentibus quicquam adeo asperum atque arduum videri, quod inceptum moretur? 11. Cepisse quondam Gallos ea, quae adiri posse Poenus desperet: proinde aut cederent animo atque virtute genti per eos dies totiens ab se victae, aut itineris finem sperent campum interiacentem Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis.

ARGUMENT.

After some remarks on the magnitude of the Second Punic War, Livy describes its origin, the character and early history of Hannibal, and the chain of events which brought him into collision with Saguntum. During the siege, a Roman embassy, sent to protect the town, is dismissed unheard; and Saguntum falls in the eighth month. While Hannibal winters at New Carthage a second embassy proceeds to Carthage, and declares war, as the latter State refuses to make any apology or satisfaction for its General's action. In the spring of 218 B.C., Hannibal reduces the Spanish tribes between the Ebro and the Pyrenees, crosses into Gaul, and fords the Rhone in the teeth of the Volci, who attempt to bar the passage. Then commences the passage of the Alps; and Hannibal descends into Italy about the month of October, after losing an enormous number of men and sumpter-beasts from the cold and the attacks of the mountaineers. On the river Ticinus he meets Scipio, and repulses him in a cavalry engagement. A little latter, Sempronius, who had been successfully acting in Sicily, joins Scipio, and forces the battle of the Trebia, in which the Romans are completely defeated. Hannibal is deterred by stress of weather from crossing the Apennines, and winters in Cisalpine Gaul. Meanwhile, Cn. Scipio has been active in Spain. The book closes with an account of the prodigies in and near Rome, and of the unconstitutional behaviour of the new Consul, C. Flaminius.

NOTES.

Cap. 1, § 1. Hannibale duce : ablat. absol.

2. his ipsis: *sc. Romanis Poenisque*, "the Romans and Carthaginians," which must be understood after *validiores*.

virium aut roboris: gen. of quantity depending upon *tantum*.

expertus: part. of *experior* with a passive sense = "tried."

3. Poenis: *sc. indignantibus*, another ablat. absol.

crederent: subj. by attraction to the mood of *inferrent*.

imperitatum esse victis: *impero* governs a dat. in the act. voice. Hence, in the passive, it must be used impersonally, and the object remains in the dat.

4. fama est, &c.: the construction is acc. and infin., the principal verb being *adaetum* (*sc. esse*). *Admotum* is a particip. in agreement with *Hannibalem*. *Sacrificaret* is subj. as a depend. verb in Or. Obliqua after "Fama est" (= "men say"). Similarly *posset* is in Or. Obliqua after "iure iurando adactum" (= "he swore that").

Sic. Sard. amissae: lit. = "Sicily and Sardinia, having been lost, vexed." So "the death of Caesar" is *Caesar mortuus*. Sicily was surrendered to Rome at the close of the First Punic War, 241 B.C.; Sardinia, three years later, 238 B.C.

5. concessam — interceptam: *sc. esse*: Or. Obliq. after "censebat" understood.

motum Africae: the revolt of the Mercenaries. See Introd. iv.

Cap. 2, § 1. sub recentem: *sub* with acc., of time, either *just before* or *just after*.

novem annis: notice the abl. used for extension in time, and really coordinate with "*per quinque annos*."

2. inlaturos fuisse: acc. and infin. after *appareret*. Italiae: dat. governed by the preposition in *infero*; as is "cui" after *intulerunt*, *sc. arma*.

medius inter: "being midway between": cp. below, § 7.

, adscitus: perf. part. pass. *adsciso*, *adscivi*: "to summon to oneself, "adopt."

4. *Barcinae*: "Belonging to, supporting Barca." Barca, or "Lightning," was a name for Hamilcar.

imperium: in Latin writers, means properly "*military command*" only: and was, at Rome, the special prerogative of the Consuls and Pro-consuls.

5. *magis* belongs to the second "*quam*." *Hospitiis* and *concilian-disque*: abl. of means.

6. *nihilo*: abl. of *nihilum* (*nihil, nil*), gen. *nihili*.

ob iram domini: lit. "on account of the anger of his master slain by him (Hasdrubal)." *Domini* is a genitive of the remoter object. *Ira domini* = *ob dominum irasci*. Cp. Verg. "*Spretæ iniuria formæ*" = "Insult caused by looks despised."

haud alio vultu: abl. of quality with the customary epithet. *Laceraretur*: subj. after *cum* in a concessive sense = "although."

ut = "so that the river Hiberus, &c.": consecutive—"on such terms that."

7. *Saguntinis* = dat. *commodi*.

Cap. 3, § 1. in locum Hasdrubalis. The sentence is incomplete, and the omission must be supplied. Transl. "With regard to him who should step into the place of Hasdrubal."

praerogativa mil. = "the first vote of the soldiers." At the elections in Rome the people voted by tribes, or centuries (*centuriae*), each being asked (*rogari*) its vote in turn. Hence *prae-rogativa tribus*, or *centuria*, is that which was first (*prae*) asked for its vote. It was common for the majority to follow the decision of the *praerogativa tribus*.

praetorium = "the tent of the praetor," "headquarters." *Praetor* (*prae-itor* = one who goes before) originally meant "general" or "leader."

2. *accerso* = *arcesso*, by metathesis.

3. *censeo* = "to vote": *sententia* = "a vote."

4. *fruendum*: lit. "which, to be enjoyed, himself gave to Hannibal's father." The relative clause (*quem, &c.*) precedes the real antecedent (*eum*), as below, § 5. "*Cuius — eius*."

5. *an*, when used in a seemingly single question, implies that the answer is obvious. The question is really double, one part being suppressed.

serviamus: subj. after *ne* repeated.

6. *istum*. *Iste* = "that one whom you mention": *ille* = "that well-known one": *is* = "he," or "that one" without emphasis.

tenendum, docendum: *sc. esse*.

quandoque: = "some day." Elsewhere it is relative (= whenever) or causal (= since).

Cap. 4, § 1. *optimus quisque* = "each best man," *i.e.*, "all the best men." By "the best," Livy and other Latin writers commonly mean those who sided (i.) with the Romans against their enemies; (ii.) with the party at Rome to which the writer belongs—usually the "nobles." Cp. "*meliozem*," below.

missus Hannibal = "the despatch of Hannibal," cp. above, cap. 1, § 4. "*Scythia Sardiniaque amissae*."

2. *credere*—*intueri*: historical infinitives, to be translated like finite verbs, "*credebant*—*intuebantur*."

pater in se: lit. = "his father (as seen) in himself" = "his likeness to his father." *Momentum* is the complement to *esset*, the two together being the predicate.

3. *parend. atq. imperand.* = appositives, explaining "*res diversissimas*."

4. *agendum esset*: the subjunctive of indefinite frequency. So *superesset*, § 6.

alio duce: abl. absol.

5. *audaciae*: gen. dep. on *plurimum*. Cp. cap. 1, § 2, "*tantum virium aut roboris*."

6. *par, sc. erat*: *finitus, sc. est*: *discriminata, sc. sunt*.

7. *reb. gerendis*: dat. according to the rule that all compounds of *sum*, except *possum*, take the dat. case. *id*: *sc. tempus*, or *temporis*.

opertum: a deponent part. with a pass. meaning. Cp. *expertus, apertus, ratus*, &c.

inter aequales is condensed for "*inter vestitūs aequalium*."

8. *idem*: lit. = "the same man": may be translated by "at one and the same time," or "he also." *Equit. peditumque*: part. gen. dep. on *primus*.

princeps: *ultimus*: are parts of the predicates: "He used to go first . . . to come out last" = "He was the first to go—last to leave."

9. *has tantas viri virtutes*: lit. "these so great good qualities of the man"

veri, like *sancti*, is a gen. after a word of quantity (*nil*). *Religio* is not "religion," but "religious scruples," "conscience."

10. *triennium*: abl. in place of the accus. of duration. Cp. *novum annis*, cap. 2, § 2. *Meruit*: *sc. stipendia*, "earned a soldier's pay," *i.e.*, "served campaigns."

esset: subj. because of the consecutive sense of *quae*, "such as was to be seen." *Futuro duci*: *sc. homini*, "by a man about to be a great general": dat. of the agent after gerundives.

Cap. 5, § 2. *prolatandum*: *sc. esse*. *Ratus* is a part., agreeing with nom. to *statuit*.

3. *movebantur*, for *moverentur*, to express the certainty of such a result following. The Saguntines had been declared independent by a former treaty of Rome with Hasdrubal. See cap. 2, § 7.

Olcades: see Geogr. Index.

ultra = beyond, *i.e.*, from the point of view of a Roman, and therefore = "westward of the Ebro."

ut non petiisse: the order is "*Ut posset videri non petiisse Sag. sed . . . tractus (esse).*"

jungendo: the gerund is used as a noun. Cp. Verg. "*Lentescit habendo*," "It grows pliant by handling"; "*Viresque adquirit eundo*" = "gains strength by going on."

4. *quo metu* = lit. "by which fear," *i.e.*, "by fear of which."

5. *stipendio praeterito*: lit. "past salary" = "arrears of pay." *Stipendium* means (i.) a soldier's pay; (ii.) the service or campaign in which he earns pay; (iii.) a tax, because conquered peoples were made to find the money to pay for the soldiers used against them. It is used in sense (iii.) above, "*stipendio imposito*."

animis cunctis firmatis: abl. absol. to which *partiendo* and *exsolvendo* are abl. of means.

in se. *Se* properly refers to the subject of the principal verb. But "*bellum promotum est*" really equals "*Hannibal bellum promovit*"; so that *se* can be referred to Hannibal without ambiguity. *Vaccaeos*: see Geogr. Index.

7. *ab Hermandica*: the "*ab*" is unnecessary, "*from a town*" being usually expressed by the simple abl.

exsulibus: dat. after *junxissent*. *Domit. gentis*: in apposition with *Olcadum*. *Carpetanos*: see Geogr. Index.

8. *procul Tago*: for "*procul a Tago*": see Geogr. Index.

9. *ab hostibus*: N.B., not abl. of the agent, but *ab* = "on the part of."

valloque producto: abl. absol. At every halt a Roman army entrenched itself (*munire castra*) behind a rampart (*vallum*) formed of earth dug out of a ditch (*fossa*) which was drawn round the camp. The top of the rampart was fringed with a line of stakes (*valli*). The rampart of Hannibal's new camp did not quite reach to the bank of the river.

10. *impeditum* = "when in difficulties," because they were in the water. There is another reading, "*peditum*."

autem, though it sometimes means "but," quite as often = "and," or may be left out in English altogether.

11. *Carpetanorum* depends upon *milia*, which is, in the plural, always a substantive = "bodies of a thousand." In the singular it is usually an indeclinable adjective.

invicta acies: in apposition with "*centum milia*."

dimicaretur: impersonal. The apodosis to this hypothetical clause (*si dimicaretur*) is really contained in *invicta acies* = "an army which would have been unconquerable if the battle had been fought," &c.

aequo campo: abl. of place.

12. *itaque*, &c. The subject of the sentence is "they" (the Carpetani), and there are three attributive clauses in agreement with it—(i.) *ingenio feroces*, (ii.) *multitudine freti*, (iii.) *rati*, &c. The latter clause is literally, "Thinking this thing delayed their victory, (namely, the fact) that the river was between." *Moror* is a deponent verb.

interesset: subj. in virtual oratio oblique after "*rati*," the statement being given, not as a fact, but as *what they thought*.

13. *immissa*: *sc. est*, as also with *concursum*, which is impersonal, "It was met together."

quippe qui, *quippe ubi*, *quippe quum*, &c., usually take the subjunctive, except in rare instances, = "as he was one who," "as it was a place where, a time when," &c.

14. *equo temere acto*: abl. absol., as also "*equo . . . stabili*."
ve 1, not repeated, = "even."

posset, *gereret* are both in subjunctive after "*quippe ubi*."

corpore armisque: abl. of the part concerned with *liber*.

15. *hostis* = *hostes*, acc. plural.

16. *agmine quadrato* = "in square" or "in fighting order." Originally it signified a company so drawn up as to show a front on each of the four sides. *Agmen* by itself = "a company on the march" (= *agmen* from *ago*, like *tegimen*, *teymen*, from *tego*). The nom. case to *reciperent* is *postremi*.

Carpetanos quoque: *i.e.*, as well as the *Vaccaci*.

Carthaginiensium = gen. of possessor. *Trans Hiberum*: see note on *Ultra Hib.*, cap. 5, § 3.

Cap. 6, § 1. *belli causa*: *causâ* is in abl. case, "for the sake of"; or it may be taken as a nom. in apposition with "*certamina*."

2. *adesset*: *adsum* often means "to come to the support of," as a lawyer supports his client; so here "with whom, as there was present on their side the very man who . . ."

sator = "a sower": cp. *serebantur* in § 1 (from *sero*, *seri*, *satum*).

missi: *sc. sunt*. *Orantes*: do not translate "to beg for," but "praying for," "with a prayer for."

3. *Consules*: the two Consuls for the year entered upon their office March 15th. During their own year of office they held an election (*Comitia*, pl.) for appointing the next year's Consuls, who were then "Consules designati"—Consuls designate—until the 15th of March following their election. They then became full Consuls, and were attended each by twelve lictors until their year's tenure had expired.

A man who had been a Consul was "Consularis." The true Consuls for B.C. 219 were M. Livius Salinator and L. Aemilius Paulus; but these were both absent in Illyria, engaged in a war with Demetrius, Chief of Illyria (see *Introductio*, v.). But P. Cornelius Scipio and Tib. Sempronius Longus were *Consules designati* for the following year, and probably acted for the real Consuls in the absence of the latter.

qui cum, &c. This long sentence must be broken up in English. The principal verb is in § 5: *ablatum est* = "news was brought that Saguntum was being besieged." "*Cum rettulissent*," "*Cum placuisset*" are attributive clauses. "*Mitti legatos . . . inspicendas*" = object after "*placuisset*." "*Quibus si videretur*" = "*Ut ii, si illis videretur digna causa, denunciarent . . . et in Africam trajicerent . . . ac querimonias deferrent*." All these verbs are subj. after *qui* in a final sense = "in order that they might." "*Ut ab Saguntinis . . . abstineret*" is the object of "*denuntiarent*," and states what the warning was: "*Hannibali*" being a dat. commodi after the same verb. Finally, "*Hac legatione decreta necdum missa*" is a parenthesis in abl. absol.

The Consuls, or their substitutes, alone had the power to introduce a motion in the Senate. This was called "*referre ad Senatum*." Each senator was asked his opinion in turn ("*quid de hac re censes*"), and his answer ("*sententia*") was given in the terms, e.g., "*Censeo legatos mittendos esse*," "I vote that an embassy ought to be sent." The embassy would, on its return, make a report to the Senate ("*deferre ad Senatum*." The formula for beginning a decree of the Senate was "*placuit*" = "Resolved that," and the decree itself was "*senatus consultum*" (gen. "*senatus consulti*").

4. *trajicerent* = *trajicerent*.

6. *provincia*: i.e., the district in which the Consul was to possess the *imperium*, or military power (contr. for *providentia*, or perhaps = *pro noventia*, the charge of a *nuntius* or legate).

intenderant = "had (already) directed or aimed"; but a better reading is *intendebant*.

censerent: subj. after *qui* = "such that," "consecutive."

8. *eo maturius*: lit. "by that the more early" = "all the sooner." The embassy was sent all the sooner because the Senate had resolved (§ 7) to wait for their return before doing anything definite.

Saguntum: acc. of "place whither." So *Carthaginem*. Join "*ad ducem ipsum deprecandum*."

Cap. 7, § 1. *passus mille*: acc. of extent: 1000 paces = 1 mile.

2. *oriundi* = a gerundive form, from *orior*, used with a passive sense = *orti*.

Zacynthus: becomes "*Saguntum*" in old Latin spelling.

mixtique: sc. *esse*. *Quidam* is the nom. to the second part of the sentence. *Ardea*, *Rutulorum*, *Zacynthus*, see *Geog. Index*.

3. *disciplinae sanct.*: lit. "owing to the sanctity of their rule of life," *i.e.*, "the sanctity with which they kept it."

tripertito: (*tres, pars*) "in three divisions."

5. *vallem*, with *patent. et planiorem*. *Cetera* is used as a substantive, *sc. loca*. *Circa* is an adverb.

vineas: These were wooden sheds, constructed upon wheels, so as to be pushed forward to the walls, protecting the engineers and sappers within them from arrows, &c. They were covered with undressed hides to resist the action of fire. Within was the *aries*, or "ram"—a heavy beam swinging in chains so as to rebound, when drawn back, and strike the walls violently. It took its name from its "butting" action.

6. *ut — ita*: lit. "as the ground was level enough, so it went by no means well with their attempts." Cp. same idiom, cap. 8, § 1.

succedebat: impersonal: the dat. *coeptis* is governed by the preposition in *suc-cedo*.

7. *juventus* = "a band of youths," a collective noun; hence the plur. verb, *obsistebant*.

8. *munientibus*; *sc. Poenis*; lit. "nor did they allow anything (to be) sufficiently safe for those making fortifications." *Pati* — *summovēre* are historic infin.: so also *micare*.

10. *adversum femur*: acc. of the part concerned after *ictus* (part. of *ferio*). *Adversum* is an adj. "The front of the thigh": cp. *summus mons*.

ut non multum: lit. "that it was not far off, but that the works should be deserted," *i.e.*, "the works were almost deserted." *Quin* takes the consecutive subj. except when asking a direct question, *e.g.*, *Quin dicimus?* = Why do we not say?

Cap. 8, § 1. *curaretur*: *dum* with the subj. generally implies purpose. So here, "that in the meanwhile the wound might be cured." Cp. Verg. "*Romam dum conderet urbem.*"

ut — ita: cp. *supra*, cap. 7, § 6.

cessatum: impersonal, *sc. est*.

2. *vix accipientibus*: *i.e.*, the ground was too broken or hilly. *Opera* includes everything in the nature of means of attack and defence, such as *vineae, turres, valla*, &c.

coeptae agi: *sc. sunt*. *N.B.*—When followed by a pass. inf. use the passive forms *coeptus sum* (*coepta, coeptum*), &c.; but before an active infin. the active forms, *coepti*, &c.

4. *multifariam*: an adverbial form: originally an adj., *sc. viam*.

5. *una*: *sc. pars*, from *partes* in previous line.

7. *per occasionem* = "owing to an opportunity (being offered) to either of the two parties." *Consero* (*-serui, -sertum*) = to join.

justae acies = regular lines, in battle array. So *justa pugna* = a pitched battle; *justa legio* = a full, regular legion.

modico intervallo: abl. of measure.

8. *cepisse*: in Orat. *Recta* this would become "jam urbem cepimus, si paulum adnisi erimus."

moenibus: abl. after a word expressing "deprivation" (*nudata*, agreeing with *patria*).

9. *quo* — *eo*: lit. "by what they fought . . . by that much the more were wounded," i.e., "in proportion as . . ." Take *magis* with *confertim*.

vano: part of the predicate to *telo* in the abl. absol.

10. *hastili ab.*: descriptive abl. or abl. of material. *Cetera* accus. of part concerned after *tereti*.

id: *sc. extremum hostile*.

11. *habebat*: the nom. case is *Phalarica*. *Tres pedes* is accus. of extent, joined with *longum*; lit. "long (to the extent of) three feet."

12. *id*: *sc. telum*. *Mitteretur, ferret*, are subj. after *cum* = "as," and *medium accensum* agrees with nom. case. The obj. after *ferret* is *conceptum ignum* (= the lighted flames); and *ipso motu majorem* is part. of the predicate: lit. "carried with it the lighted flames, much fiercer owing to the mere motion (through the air)."

Cap. 9, § 1. *crevissent* — *essent*: after *cum*, repeated. *Saguntinis*: dat. *commodi*. *Resisterent*: subj. because it gives the thought of the Saguntines; and for the same reason *vicisset* is subj., expressing the thought of the Carthaginians.

3. *ab Roma*: the *ab* is unnecessary; cp. *ab Sagunto*, cap. 13, § 7.

quibus obviam = "to meet whom," *obviam*, *obvius* governing the dat. *Missi*: *sc. homines sunt*.

dicerent: subj. after *qui* (final) = "that they might say."

adituros (*sc. esse*): *operae esse*: accus. and infin. after *dicerent*.

operae esse: lit. "to be for a task" = "to be worth doing." *Operae* is the dat. of the complement, or predicative dat.; cp. "*curae, cordi esse*" = "to be for a care, for a pleasure."

4. *ituros*: *sc. esse*.

suorum = "of his own (party)," i.e., Hannibal's, as he is nom. case to the principal verb, *praemittit*.

quid: *quis, quae, quid*, the indef. pronoun, is used after *si, nisi, ne, num*, meaning "anyone," "anything." Here it is accus. after *gratificari*, denoting the extent of the verb's action: "do favour in any respect to."

Cap. 10, § 1. *inritus, -a, -um* = *non-ratus* = useless: but *inrito, -are*, v. a., to irritate.

2. *silentio*: abl. of attendant circumstance.

egit causam: "pleaded the cause," cp. "*agere in senatu*" = "to discuss in the senate."

3. *arbitros ac testes*: in apposition with *deos*.

monuisse, praedixisse se: the *se* belongs to both verbs, and the accus. and infin. construction depends on *obtestans*. What he advised them is contained in the clause "*ne . . . bellum*"; what he forewarned them, in the clause "*ne . . . mitterent*." In Or. Recta the verbs would be "*ne suscitetis, moneo*; *ne mittatis, praedico*."

manes conquiescere . . . quietura: also in Or. Obliqua dependent upon *praedixisse*.

supersit, an irregular sequence, for *superesset*, after the perf. tense *egit*. In Or. Recta it would be *superest*.

quietura: *se. esse*.

4. The construction now becomes Or. Recta.

regni: objective gen. after *eupidine*; *ad id, se. regnum*.

serendo (*sevi, satum*): abl. of means by which Hannibal will keep himself "*succinctus armis*."

5. *foedere*: abl. of cause.

ducibus diis: abl. absol.

ulti sunt: *se. Romani*, and remember that *uleiscor* is a deponent verb.

rupta foedera. Hanno, who sides with the Romans, talks as though the cause of the First Punic War (B.C. 264—241) had been the violation of the treaty with Carthage of B.C. 279, by which the latter was forbidden, it was believed, to sail on the coasts of Italy. See Introd. II. (e).

6. *unde*: after *pulsi* (*inde*).

res repetunt: lit. "they are asking back their property."

ut absit = consecutive, "so that public wrongdoing may be absent," i.e., to prove that the fault was Hannibal's only, and not shared by the State of Carthage generally.

7. *quo — eo*: see cap. 8, § 9. Repeat *quo* with *seignius*.

Aegates Insulas, the scene of the final battle of the First Punic War (see Introd. III.). It was at Eryx that Hannibal Barca established himself at the closing period of the war, and where he was at length forced to capitulate.

passi sitis: an indirect question introduced by *quae* (= *et ea, quae*), "and what you suffered, &c."

quattuor et viginti annos: accus. of duration of time. The First Punic War began B.C. 264, and ended 241 B.C.

8. *puer hic*: i.e. Hannibal, now 26 years old.

isti : cp. cap. 3, § 6. *Iste* has a special use as = "the opponent" (in a lawsuit, &c.). So here "the members of the opposition," i.e., the Barcine faction.

Tarento, see Geogr. Index. The real cause of the war had been Rome's assistance lent to the Mamertines against Carthage. This *alleged* cause, in connexion with a Carthaginian Fleet appearing off Tarentum, was trumped up by the Romans to hide their own guilt in the matter. See Introd. iii.

9. et id, de quo, &c. The words from *id* down to *rupisset* are a parenthesis. *Id* is really a nom. absolute. Lit. : "And—(as to the question [*id*] about which it was disputed in speeches, namely, the question which of the two people had broken the treaty)—the result of the war, &c. . . ."

ambigebatur : impersonal. *Rupisset*, indirect question after *ambig.* The direct question asked was, "*Uter pop. foedus rupit?*"

unde : the correlative antecedent is *ei*, so that *unde* = *a quo*. *unde quo stabat* = "on whose side stood right." Hanno throughout is siding with the Romans against his own countrymen.

10. turres : siege towers, of wood, covered with hides, and moving on wheels. In them were mounted various engines for discharging stones, arrows, &c. ; cp. cap. 11, § 7.

falsus sim. *Utinam*, when referring to the still possible, takes pres. subj. : when referring to the past and impossible, it takes the imperf. or plupf. subj.

capitibus : governed by the preposition in *incido*.

11. in eo : sc. Hannibale, "in the case of H."

inimicitias : Hanno quarrelled with Hamilcar Barca about the generalship in the Mercenary War ; and, when Hamilcar was at last preferred, Hanno never forgave him. See Introd. iv.

eo — quod : "on this account — because."

iuvemem : Hannibal.

facemque : cp. cap. 3, § 6, "*parrus hic ignis.*"

12. devehendum — ablegandum : sc. *esse puto*.

eo — unde : "to that place, whence" = "to a place such that from it. . . ." *Possit* follows *unde* in the consecutive sense (*such that* from it).

13. legatos : the construction is :—"censeo legatos (alios) mittendos esse qui s.s. ; alios (legatos) mittendos esse qui Hann. nuntient . . . et qui ipsum Hann. dedant." *Satisfaciant*, *nuntient*, *dedant* are all subj. after *qui* (final) = "to satisfy," "to announce," "to surrender." *Ut . . . abducet* is the substance of what they announce, i.e., the object clause.

Cap. 11, § 1. Hannibalis : predicative genitive.

locutum : sc. *esse* ; as also with *responsum*.

2. *ortum ab*: lit. "arose by (reason of) the Saguntines."

injuste facere si: in Or. Recta this would be "*Injuste facit P.R. si...præponat*. *Præponat* is used vividly for the more usual *præponeret*. See *supra*, cap. 10, § 3, *supersit*.

3. *ira* — *spe*: abl. of means. *Praemiorum*: obj. gen. with *spe*.

4. *pro contione*: lit. = "before the assembly." *Contio* (= *conventio*) is particularly an assembly of the soldiers in camp or the populus in the city.

militum fore: "should belong to the soldiers." Possessive gen. used predicatively.

videretur (N.B., the three *impersonal* verbs, conjoined): "It seemed that it could be resisted."

5. *ut* — *ita*: cp. *supra*, cap. 7, § 6.

aliquot, and *aliquantum* mean "some," in the sense of "a good many."

patefactum, as described *supra*, cap. 8, § 5.

6. *nec*: the order is, "*nec poterant satis scire qua parte ferrent opem cum...streperent*." *Ferrent*, subj. in an indirect question: *streperent*, ditto after *cum*, causal.

7. *catapultis ballistisque*: abl. of instrument. The *Catapultae* discharged arrows and small stones, the *Ballistae* large stones. *Defensoribus* abl. after a word expressing deprivation.

8. *occasionem*: *sc. esse*.

genere: descriptive ablative. *Cacmenta* are unsquared blocks as they are taken from the quarry; while *calx* is a mixture of mortar and pebbles usually used to fill up interstices. In this case no mortar had been used, so that the axes easily broke and chipped away the *cacmenta*, and to loosen one block would set free many others besides that actually attacked. *Interlita*, from *interlino*.

9. *caederetur*: subj. of repeated action.

patentia ruinis: the participle is used as a substantive, and so followed by an abl.

10. *muro circumdant*: *sc. locum*. *Circumdo* has also another construction, *circumdare murum loco* (dat.) = "to put a wall round a place."

a parte: "on the side of"; cp. *ab hostibus*, cap. 5, § 9.

11. *tuendo*: abl. of cause. Every time an inner wall was built some part of the town was cut off, and the part to be defended was reduced in size.

12. *omnium* — *opis*: obj. gens. indicating *what* they needed or hoped for.

"Cum tam procul Romani, unica spes, essent et cum circa omnia hostium essent." *Circa* is an adv. as in cap. 7, § 5, and *hostium* is predicative gen. as in cap. 11, § 1, *Hannibatis*.

13. *dilectus*: (*diligo*, to choose) = a levy or conscription. The Oretani and Carpetani would be enrolled to serve in Hannibal's army.

conquisitoribus: the officers who were seeking (*conquirere*) men to enrol. Lit. "Having caused . . . by the recruiting officers detained," i.e., "by the retention of the recruiting officers."

Cap. 12, § 2, *aliquot*: "many," see cap. 11, § 5.

3. *ex tempore* is formed as a diminutive from *ex tempore* = "on the moment."

initum, *sc. est*.

4. *moturum* — *movebant*: "effect."

ferebantur: lit. "were being brought to him as by . . ."

ex oratore: "instead of an ambassador": cp. "Scriba ex quinqueviro" (Hor.), and the similar use of *de*: "De conviva Corybanta videbis" (Juv.). An *orator* is properly one who *begs* (*oro*).

moriturum: *sc. eum esse*. *Ageretur*: subj. after *qui* consecutive; see note on "*egit causam*," cap. 10, § 2.

5. *redderent*: in Or. Obliq. after *postulabatur*.

Turdetanis: see cap. 6, § 1.

habitarent — *iussisset*: the terms (*condiciones*) would be, in Or. Recta, "Reddite res Turdetanis, et ibi habitate ubi jusserit Poenus."

6. *abnuente Alcone*: abl. abs. *Has leges* is obj. after *accepturos* to which Sagunt. is the subj., the constr. being Or. Obliqua after *abnuente*. So *vinci animos* is accus. and infin. after *adfirmans*; and *vineantur* is subj. as a subordinate clause in Or. Obliqua.

pacis = "terms of peace." *Interpretem*, a go-between, negotiator.

amicus et hospes: i.e., he was bound to befriend a Saguntine visiting him, and to act as a kind of modern "Consul" for Saguntum in his own nation, the Spaniards. The Greek name for such a man is *πρόξενος*.

8. *ipse* = Alorcus.

submota: *submovere* is t. t. of the *lictors*, "to move on."

senatus datus est: "an audience of the Senate was granted." So *senatum praeberet*. Cp. *Senatum postulare*, to demand an audience.

Cap. 13, § 1. *orator*: cp. cap. 12, § 4. Alorcus is contrasting his own conduct with that of the Saguntine Alco, who was both an *orator* and a *transfuga*, cap. 12, § 4. *Quo* refers to *itinere*, "in which journey," i.e., "in making which."

2. *culpa* is to be repeated with both repetitions of *sua* and *vestra*, all of which are ablatives.

hospitio: referring to Alorcus as *πρόξενος* of Saguntum: see cap. 12, § 6.

3. *causa*: abl. of condition, "for your sakes"; *ullius alterius* depends on *causâ* repeated.

vel ea fides sit: = "let even this be a proof that . . ." This is the principal verb, and is in the subjunctive to express an imperative (jussive subj.). That which is to be the proof is contained in the whole passage from *quod* to *fecit*: "The fact that I am bringing, &c." "Vestra causa . . . me loqui (ea) quae loquor apud vos," is what is proved, and is accus. and infin. after *fides sit* (= *credite* or *confidatis*).

ea: attracted to the gender of the complement (*fides*). It should properly be neuter, referring to the clause *quod fecit*. Cp. Verg. "Superas evadere ad oras hic labor hoc opus est."

4. postquam . . . est . . . defendunt: The two verbs are in the pres. after *postquam* (which properly refers only to time past), to indicate the *present result of what is now past*.

5. ita: = "on this condition." The order of the sentence is: "cuius pacis est aliqua spes, si eam vos audietis sicut victi, (quemadmodum Hannibal fert eam ut victor), et (si non habituri estis in damno id, quod amittitur, cum (since) omnia victoris (predicative gen.) sint, sed (si habituri estis) pro munere, quicquid relinquitur."

6. aedificetis: subj. after *quo* final = "that in it you may build," or "to build in it. . . ."

7. coniugum ac liber.: possessive gens. dependent upon *corpora* repeated.

binis: distributive = "with two garments per man," i.e., wearing one and carrying a second. But cap. 12, § 5, *singulis vest.* refers only to the second garment.

8. omnium: obj. gen. expressing *what* is in his power. **Sit:** subj. after *cum*, causal.

9. potius quam sinatis: *potius quam* is followed by subj. with or without *ut*. More rarely by infin., esp. after a verb of saying or willing.

Cap. 14, § 1. **esset:** to be taken with *cum*; the nom. case is *concilium populi*.

daretur: subj. after *priusquam* in a quasi-final sense = ("so as to get it done) before any answer were given."

primores: this is subject of the principal verb, *praecepitaverunt*: *plerique*, below, resumes *primores*, and is identical with it: "The leaders, many of them. . . ."

argentum: the whole clause down to *conlatum* is obj. after *conjicientes*. "Conjicientes omne argentum aurumque collatum ex publico privatoque (loco) in ignem raptum factum ad id."

eodem: lit. "to the same place," i.e., "into the fire."

2. perque ruinam: the sentence has been broken up in the translation (*q. v.*). Grammatically the subj. of the whole is *Hannibal*, and the clause "*perque—urbem*" gives the reason for what Hannibal did. The order is: "et cum cohors Poen., impetu facto per ruinam eius

(turris) dedisset sig. imp urbem nudatam esse station., &c." The guards, &c. had rushed away to hear Alorcus' speech. See § 1.

3. *momento* : *sc. temporis*, abl. of manner. *Signo dato*, abl. absol. *puberes* : from *pubes* (or *puer*).

crudele : *sc. fuit*. *Prope necessarium* : *sc. fuisse*.

Cap. 15, § 1. *corrupta erant, fecerat, fuerant*, all depend upon *quamquam*.

2. *aliquantum* = "much," see n., cap. 11, § 5.

missam : *sc. esse*. *Carthaginem* : accus. of place whither.

3. *octavo mense, quam* : *post* is omitted before *quam*, as immediately below, "*quinto deinde mense quam. . .*"

captum : *sc. fuisse*. Or. *Obliqua*, after *scripsere*, as are *concessisse, pervenisse*, which explains why *profectus sit* is in the subj.

4. *fieri non potuit ut, &c.* : Livy finds himself involved in a difficulty as to dates. Briefly, the facts are as follows:—

(i.) In cap. 6, § 1, *sqq.*, he says that the siege of Saguntum began in the consulship of Sempronius and Scipio.

(ii.) It lasted eight months (cap. 15, § 8).

(iii.) Hannibal then went into winter quarters; and then in the *next* year started for Italy, which he reached in five months.

(iv.) Now the year of the consulship of Sempronius and Scipio was also that of the battle at the Trebia, viz., 218 B.C.

(v.) Therefore, as the same Consuls only held office for *one* year, either (1) Saguntum was taken in much shorter time, and Hannibal at once pushed on to Italy: or (2) the siege must have commenced in 219 B.C., and ended in 218 B.C., and H. must have pushed on without waiting another winter: or (3) the siege lasted for eight months in 218 B.C., but Hannibal did not reach the Trebia until 217 B.C., which is absurd because Sempronius and Scipio were Consuls in the battle at that place, and the battle must have been fought in their year, 218 B.C.

(vi.) The true solution is contained in the note on cap. 6, § 3, where it is shown that Livy is mistaken in saying that Sempronius and Scipio were Consuls at the time of the embassy from Saguntum and the beginning of the siege. They were *Consules designati* only, and therefore the true date of the embassy is the latter half of B.C. 219, and Saguntum was besieged and taken entirely within that year. So says Polybius. Livy himself seems to accept the second alternative (*i.e.*, v. 2) : for in cap. 30, § 9, he again says that the siege lasted eight months.

et principio : abl. of time.

missi sint — pugnaverint : after *quos, qui*, in consec. sense, "so that to them envoys might be sent, and so that they should have fought. . ."

alter = Scipio. See caps. 45, 46.

ambo: only Sempronius was really there, as Scipio had been wounded at the Trebia. See caps. 54—56.

5. breviora: this is the first alternative in (v.), note on § 4.

principio anni: this is the second alternative in (v.).

excessisse: lit. "For it cannot be that the battle on the Trebia passed away into the year of (the consulate of) Flaminius and Servilius," *i.e.*, "fell so late as."

quia C. Flaminius: the real force of the argument is in the words "creatus a Semp. con.," *i.e.*, Sempronius was Consul himself when he created Flaminius Consul. Therefore that event happened in 218 B.C. See note on § 4, (iv.).

ad creandos con.: by the constitution of Rome, no magistrate could be elected except under the presidency of one of the same, or of higher rank. But, excepting the *Dictator*, who was appointed only at a crisis, there was no higher magistrate than the Consul, so that one of the two Consuls for the current year must return to Rome to preside at the election of the Consuls for the ensuing year.

Cap. 16, § 1. **sub** = "immediately after," see on cap. 2, § 1. The embassy was described in cap. 10.

2. cepit: to this verb *moeror*, *miserordia*, *pudor*, *ira*, *metus* are all nominatives, and *patres* the accus. of the object. *Ut* is consecutive after *tantus*.

auxilii: objective gen. after *pudor*, lit. "shame of the aid not sent," *i.e.*, "shame at the non-sending of aid." See on *amissae*, cap. 1, § 5.

summa: lit. = "the whole sum of affairs." *Summa* is a noun.

3. nam neque: the remainder of the chapter is in Or. Obliqua dependent upon *eredebant*, understood after *nam neque*.

congressum: *sc. esse*.

4. Sardos, Corsos, &c. See Introd. v. The Histri were in arms with the Illyrii.

Romana arma: object after *laccussisse* — *exercuisse*.

tumultuatum: *sc. esse*. *Tumultus* was the technical word for a revolt of the Gauls in Italy (Gallia Cisalpina). They revolted B.C. 225. See Introd. v. As a matter of fact the revolt was exceedingly dangerous to Rome, and anything but despicable.

6. trium et vig. ann.: gen. of measure, with *militiâ*, abl. of attendant circumstance. The 23 years includes the whole time between the First and Second Punic Wars, 241—218 B.C.; though Hamilcar did not cross to Spain until B.C. 237. *Poenum* is put for the plural *Poenos*.

6. excitos: from *exciteo*.

armorum: gen. of the thing desired after *avidas*.

Cap. 17. § 1. *provinciae*: the district in which the Consul was to exercise his *imperium*, or military power; and later, any country controlled by a governor (*praetor*, *legatus*), with or without the *imperium*. In the earlier sense a county not yet conquered might be a *provincia*, as here Africa and Spain. The Senate named (*nominare*) what districts were to be occupied by the Consuls, and lots were then drawn (*sortiri*) by the Consuls to decide which district each should have. Sometimes the Consuls divided the provinces by agreement.

2. *ipsis*: *sc. Consulibus*. The Consuls were to levy allied troops and vessels to what extent they pleased. The native Roman troops (*legiones*) were specified by the decree of the Senate.

socium: contr. gen. for *sociorum*, more usual in the names of coins, measures, and trades, and in *deum* = *deorum*.

3. *quattuor et viginti*: therefore each legion contained 4000 foot and 300 horse. See below, § 5.

scripta: *sc. esse*: which is omitted throughout the chapter. *Naves longae* = ships of war (*νῆες μακραί*). *Celoces*, light galleys (*κέλητες*).

deducti: agreeing with *celoces*, which is here masculine; *deducere* is to draw down from the docks to the sea.

4. *latum*: *ferre ad populum* is to put a question to the whole people assembled in the *Comitia Centuriata*. The question was asked by the Consul or Praetor; and in Or. Recta it would be on this occasion, "Velitis (et) jubeatis bellum Carth. pop. indici," where the subjunctives depend on *rogo* understood.

supplicatio: here = a solemn service of prayer. More often = a solemn thanksgiving.

jussisset: subj. in *virtual Oratio Obliqua*: "which, said they, the R. P. has ordered."

5. *quaterna* — *treceni*: distributives because in each legion there was the same number.

6. *Italia*: abl. of separation with *arcendum*.

7. *copiarum*: gen. dependent on *minus* — a neuter word of quantity.

praetor: at this date (218 B.C.) there were four *Praetors* elected annually: one to govern Sicily and Sardinia, another for Gallia Cisalpina, a third (*Pr. Urbanus*) as chief justice of Rome, and the fourth to be judge between Romans and foreigners (*peregrini*) or in suits of one foreigner in Rome against another (*Praetor Peregrinus*).

8. *Cornelio*: dat. *incommodi*.

neque — *aut*: instead of *neque* — *nec*. *Venturum*: *sc. hostem*.

ea parte belli: lit. "in that part of the war," *i.e.*, by sea.

iusto equit.: *i.e.*, 300 horse each. See on *iustae acies*, cap. 8, § 7.

milibus — *sescentis* are governed by the prep. *cum* repeated.

9. *versa* refers to the three preceding accusatives, *legiones*, *milia peditem*, *equites*, and is neuter because of the various genders of those nouns: lit. "turned in the same direction," *i.e.*, to be used in the N. and N.W., whither Scipio also was to go.

Cap. 18, § 1. *mittunt*: *sc. Romani*: the various names are in apposition with *legatos*, obj. of *mittunt*.

publicone: the *-ne* introduces the question. The direct question was, "Publicone cons. Saguntum Hannibal oppugnavit?" *Consilio* is abl. of manner.

2. *faterentur*, *defenderent*, are both hypothetical subjunctives with *si*; and "quod facturi videbantur" is a parenthesis.

defenderent = "say, in defence of it, that it had been done, &c."

4. *unus*: *sc. dixit*.

re: *i.e.*, *re vera* = "in actual fact."

6. *publicone*: here the *-ne* introduces the second alternative in a double question (cp. cap. 18, § 1), and *oppugnatum sit* is subj. in the indirect question.

quaerendum: *sc. esse*.

censeam = "I should vote (if you asked me)." When the conditional clause is thus suppressed, the subj. is called potential.

utrum, *iure*, &c.: *sc. oppugnatum sit*.

7. *animadversio in*: the noun is constructed with an obj., as though it were the verb *animadvertor in* (= to punish).

quid fecerit: indirect question, as though *quaestio* were a verb = *quaerere*, to ask. In the same way *licueritne* is subj. of the indirect question after the verb implied in *disceptatio* (= to discuss). For *-ne* see cap. 8, § 1.

8. *faciant*: indirect question.

nobis: lit. "there is *for us* a treaty with you."

ictum: lit. "struck," *i.e.*, drawn up and ratified. A treaty was ratified by sacrificing (*ferire*) an animal. Hence *foedus ferire* really = "to sacrifice (a victim in respect of) a treaty."

caveretur: after *cum* concessive. Impersonal, with a dat. (*sociis*) like all intrans. verbs used in passive (cp. *cautum est*).

utrorumque: *populorum*.

9. *at enim*: always introduces something supposed to be said by the opposite party as an objection or excuse.

10. *Lutatius*: see Introduction III. for the facts about this treaty of 241 B.C.

vos — *vos*: the first *vos* is subj., the second is obj. to *negastis*.

auctoritate: there were two law-making bodies in Rome, the Senate (*Patres*), and the *Populus* in the *Comitia*. But any law proposed by either must be sanctioned by the other. Thus a Tribune of the People could veto a *Senatus Consultum*; and the Senate had the right to discuss any motion before it could be put to the people. The right of making war rested with the people (see *supra* cap. 17, § 4); that of making peace was practically a senatorial prerogative. No Consul or other officer could make peace on his own account. This was what *Lutatius* tried to do. If the same thing were pleaded by the Carthaginians, they would not be bound by *Hasdrubal's* treaty, which he made on his own responsibility.

11. *nobis insciis*: abl. absol.

12. *quod*: refers to *id*, understood as object after *pariat*.

14. *sub* = "immediately after"; see cap. 2, § 1, and cap. 16, § 1. There is the same force in *subclamatum est*.

daret: subj. as a command in *Or. Obliqua*. The direct command was, "*Da utrum vis*."

dare: *se. se.* *Acciperent*, subj. in *Or. Obliqua*.

Cap. 19, § 1. *cum* — *tum* = "both — and." But *tum* — *cum* = "then — when."

excisa: abl. absol. agreeing with *urbe*, understood in *Sagunto*.

2. *quid* = "how?": really an accens. of extent of action with *comparandum erat*, "In what respect?"

Lutati = *Lutatii*. The contracted gen. from noms. in *-ius* is almost invariably used in proper names.

3. *cum* (causal) = "since." Hence the subj. in *esset* and *fuerit*.

diserte = "expressly"; in Cicero = "eloquently."

censuisset: in *Orat. Obliqua*. The direct terms of the treaty would have been, "*Ita hoc ratum erit, si populus censuerit*."

in *Hasdrubalis*: *sed* is to be understood.

fuerit: the more correct sequence would be *fuisse*; but the primary tense is used because Livy puts himself in the place of a Roman of 218 B.C.

vivo eo — *auctore mortuo*: are abls. absolute. *Silentio* is an abl. of means.

4. *priori*: *i.e.*, that which finally closed the First Punic War.

cautum erat: see note on *caveretur*, cap. 18, § 8.

staretur : with the abl. = "to stand by," "maintain." More usually it takes a preposition, *ab*, *cum*, or *pro*.

iis : sc. *sociis exceptis*. "**Qui tunc essent**," sc. *socii*.

ne qui : *qui* is the indefinite pronoun (*quis, quae, quid*) in nom. plur. referring to *socii*.

5. **liceret** : subj. after *cum*, causal.

censeret : potential subj., "who would (if he were asked) think ..."

receptos in fidem : lit. "received into a pledged-troth," i.e., who had been admitted to the oaths of alliance. The construction in *recipi* and *defendi* is acc. and inf. after *censeret*.

tantum ne : an elliptical form of words. In full it would be, "**tantum cavendum erat ne** . . ." = "only it was to be provided that, &c."

6. **ab Carthagine** : the *ab* is unnecessary ; cp. "*ab Roma*," cap. 12, § 8.

traiecerunt : the order is, "**Legati Romani traiecerunt ab Carth. in Hisp. sicut imperatum erat, ut adirent civit. ut (aut) perlicerent (eos) in soc. aut averterent a Poenis**." The first *ut* gives the purpose of crossing to Spain ; the second gives the reason for canvassing the tribes—i.e., either to entice them into alliance *against* Carthage, or to dissuade them from alliance *with* Carthage, that is, to make them neutral.

7. **Bargusios, Volcianos** : see Geogr. Index.

imperii : gen. after *taedet*. The full construction is, "*taedet aliquem* (the person) *alicuius rei* (the thing which is irksome)."

per Hisp. : goes with *celebre*, as if that = *vulgatum*, "bruted throughout Spain."

9. **postulare** : *vos* is the subject, and the two words are equivalent to a nom. case to *est*, while *quae verecundia* is predicate. The statement, without the interrogative, is, "Your asking us is shamelessness."

uti : = *ut*.

cum : causal. The order is, "**Cum vos, socii (eorum), prodideritis (eos) qui id fecerunt (i.e., those who preferred your friendship) crudelius quam Poenus, hostis (eorum) perdidit**." N.B.—The triple contrast between *vos*—*Poenus*, *socii*—*hostis*, *prodere*—*perdere*.

10. **quaeratis** : jussive = *quaerite*. **Censeo** is parenthetic.

11. **tulere** : sc. *responsum*, "got in answer."

nequiquam = "in vain," with *peragratâ*.

Cap. 20, § 1. in **his** : sc. *Gallis*.

armati : at Rome it was illegal for any one to appear in the Senate House armed. Hence the Gallic habit would be *terribilis* to a Roman. *Armati* is a secondary predicate.

2. *darent*: *sc. Galli*, to which *suas* refers. *Inferenti* belongs to *Poeni*, and *Italiae* is the remoter object after it.

4. *censere*: *sc. Romanos*: "for the Romans to expect them to..." It is grammatically in apposition with *postulatio*.

alienus: is "what belongs to some one else." Here *agris* is to be supplied. *Ipsos*: *sc. Gallos*: "of their own accord," or "if they could help it."

5. *responsum est*: impersonal.

in se meritum: in Or. Recta this will be, "neque Romanorum in nos est meritum (a kindness) neque Carthag. iniuria." *Rom.* and *Carth.* are subj. genitives of the author—"kindness done by the R.," "wrong done by the Carth."

sumant: in Or. Recta, "*sumimus*," "we are taking up."

6. *audire sese*: in Or. Recta, "*nos audimus homines nostrae gentis . . . pelli*, &c."

agro finibusque: abl. of separation.

stipendium: see on cap. 5. § 5, *pendere*, "to weigh out," i.e., to pay, because the earliest money was valued by weight.

cetera: not "other," but "the other," indignities; i.e., such as conquered people had to submit to, especially service in the Roman army, and forced labour on roads, fortifications, &c.

The Gauls alluded to are the Boii (reduced 224 B.C.) and the Insubres (reduced 222 B.C.), see Introd. v.

8. *cognita*: *sc. sunt*. The nominative is *omnia*, and *exquisita*, &c. is adjectival, qualifying *omnia*.

sociis: i.e., the Massilienses.

praeoccupatos: the remainder of this paragraph is in Or. Obliqua, depending upon *cognoverunt* understood.

subinde: "from time to time"; elsewhere = "afterwards."

cuius avidissima: this clause is not part of the Or. Obliqua, as the verb shows. It is a parenthetical remark made by Livy, and should be bracketed.

concilientur: vivid for *conciliarentur*.

9. *constante fama*: abl. absolute. *Transisse Poenos* is accus. and inf. depending on the verbal idea in *fama*: "the story was that . . ."

Cap. 21, § 1. *auditis quae*: *eis* must be supplied with *auditis* in abl. absol.

acta: i.e., the embassies. *Decreta*, i.e., the declaration of war and levies of troops.

3. *ipsos*: "(for) yourselves," i.e., "with your own eyes."

cernere: this verb governs the accus. and infin. constr. below *finiendam*—*dimittendos esse*—*transferendum* (*sc. esse*).

nobis: dat. of the agent with a gerundive.

5. *longinqua*: sometimes, as here, of time; but usually of distance.

visuri sitis: subj. of indirect question, introduced by *quando* after *incertum sit*. The object to it is *ea*, the understood antecedent of *quae*.

commeatum (from *commeo* = to go backwards and forwards) means (1) transit, (2) leave of transit, *i.e.*, furlough, (3) that which is brought, makes transit, *i.e.*, supplies (as in cap. 25. § 14, and usually).

6. *adsitis*: after *ut* suppressed, as often with verbs of wishing and commanding.

gloriae — *praedae*: gens. of quality.

7. *ultro* (connected with *ultra*) = beyond what was asked: so *oblata ultro* = offered of H.'s own accord.

desiderantibus — *providentibus*: are in agreement with *omnibus*. *Desidero* is properly to miss something which one ought to have: *desiderium*, the corresponding feeling, regret. Desire is *cupido*. In *futurum*, with *longius*, which is here an adj. qualifying *desiderium*.

8. *exhaustos* — *exhauriendos*: belong to *labores*.

ad edictum: "to command," *i.e.*, "according to orders."

9. *Gadis*: accus. of place whither.

vota: probably he had vowed sacrifices to Hercules if he took Saguntum.

evenissent: Hannibal's words would be, "Vota (alia) exsolvam, si prospere evenierint cetera." *Evenissent* is therefore the correct tense in Or. Obliqua, depending upon *obligat votis* = *rovet*. The other clause (apodosis) of the hypothetical sentence is suppressed.

10. *ne* belongs to *nula apertaue esset*. *Peteret* is in subj. as giving Hannibal's thoughts, and therefore in virtual Or. Obliqua.

ab Sicilia: on the side of S." Cp. *ab hostibus*, cap. 5. § 9.

11. *levium armis*: lit. "light in arms." Abl. of reference. The gen. is in apposition with *jaculatorum*.

melior, &c. — *obligati*: this is a parenthesis. *Uterque miles* is in apposition with the noms. to the sentence (*Afri* and *Hispani*).

mutuis pigneribus: *i.e.*, the Africans in Spain would be loyal, because, if they were not so, the Spaniards in Africa would revenge themselves upon Africa; and *vice versa*.

12. *caetratos*: light troops using the *caetra*, or small round Spanish shield. *Baliares*: see Geogr. Index.

13. *praesidio*: predicative dat. *Carthagini*: dat. of advantage.

conquisitoribus: cp. *supra*, cap. 11, § 13, note.

Milia conscripta del. iuv.: lit. "four enrolled bodies of a thousand, of chosen youth," *i.e.*, "4000 chosen conscript youths."

Milia in the plural is always a substantive = a body of a thousand, and therefore is followed by a genitive. *Juventutis*, abstract for concrete (*juvenum*).

praesidium eosdem et obsides: the accusatives are in apposition with *milia*. *Eosdem* may be translated in such cases as this by "at one and the same time," or "both . . . and . . ." It ought properly to be *eadem*, as it refers to *milia*; but it agrees rather with the *sense* than the *word*. (*Constructio ad sensum*.)

Cap. 22, § 1. *atque id*: *sc. ratus*.

circumitam: *sc. esse*. The subject is *eam* (= *Hispaniam*).

3. *Ligures, Libyphoenices, Numidae, Mauri, Ilergetum*. For these tribes, see Geogr. Index.

genus: in apposition with *Libyphoenices*.

ad mille octingenti. N.B.—*Ad* used as an adverb, and therefore *mille octingenti* are *nominatives* in agreement with *Libyphoenices*.

accolae: neighbours of the ocean, *i.e.*, dwelling on the N.W. coast of Africa, by the Atlantic. See Geogr. Index.

manus: nom. case co-ordinate with the proper names already mentioned, subject to *additi (sunt)*. So *elephanti*.

4. *data*: *sc. est*. The *classis* is explained by the appositive *nominatives* below, *quinqueremes, &c.*

poterat: impersonal. *Romanos gest. (esse)*: acc. and inf. with *credi*.

qua parte: *i.e.*, by sea, at the Aegates Insulae. See Introduction III. And for *pars belli* = "branch of warfare (or service)," cp. *ea parte belli*, cap. 17, § 8. *Tum quoque, i.e.*, in the Second Punic War.

triginta et duae: *sc. tantum* (= only). Part of the nominal fleet was not fitted out for service.

remigio: abstract for concrete (= *remigibus*).

5. *Onussam*: a town on the sea-coast, only a very few miles south of the Hiberus.

ora: ablative of road by which.

6. *fama est* (= *dicunt, ferunt*) governs the oblique oration which continues throughout the rest of the chapter.

diceret: in Or. Recta, "Dico me missum esse."

sequeretur . . . deflecteret: subj. of command, in Or. Obliqua. In Or. Recta, "sequere, neve usquam a me deflecte oculos."

7. *secutum*: *sc. esse*: the subj. is *Hannibalem*, to which *pavidum, circumspicientem* are attributes.

deinde: the order is, "(Fama est) eum *deinde* nequivisse temp. oculis cura (abl. of cause) ingenii humani, cum agitaret animo quidnam esset id quod vet. esset respicere." In Or. Recta *nequivisse* would become *nequibat*; *velitus esset* would become *velitus erat*; *agitaret* would remain in subj. after *cum* (causal), as would *esset* in the indirect question.

8. *ferri*: the subject is *serpentem*; that of *insequi* is *nimbus*.

fragore coeli: *i.e.*, thunder.

prodigii: gen. depend. on the neuter *quid*: "what kind of portent." *Italiae*: objective gen. after *vastitatem*.

pergeret, inquireret, sineret: subj. of command. In Or. Recta = *perge, inquire, sine*. *Porro* = "onward," goes with *ire*, "continue to go onward."

Cap. 23, § 1. *visu* (*visus*, 4, m.): abl. of cause.

conciliarent, specularentur: subj. after *qui* final.

2. *Ilergetes, Bargusii, Ausetani, Lacetania*: see Geogr. Index.

orae: the tribe mentioned were not really on the coast, but the line of communications lay along the shore, and they were near enough to break it unless kept well in check. *Orae* is dat. of remoter obj. after *praecepit*.

fauces: usually = "the throat"; here "defiles," "gorges."

3. *data*: *sc. sunt*. *Obtinendae* is merely adjectival, and not in gerundial construction.

4. *iter averterunt*: lit. "turned aside their path," *i.e.*, deserted.

5. *anceps*: neuter nominative: "it was dangerous."

6. *gravari*: from *gravo*, active, "to oppress." The deponent *gravor*, "to feel burdened by," "disclaim," takes an accus. (*e.g.*, *militiam*). Cp. "*Equitem gravatus Bellerophonem*" (Hor.).

Cap. 24, § 1. *Iliberri*: used here as an indeclinable noun; but in §§ 3 and 5 it is declined. It was on the coast at the extreme east of the Pyrenees Mountains, now Elne.

2. *quia vi*: these two reasons—the report of the forcible conquest, and the heavy indemnities—explain *metu servitutis*. *Consternati*, which is in attribution to *Galli*, is a participle.

aliquot populi: in loose apposition with *Galli*.

conveniunt: N.B.—(1) *convenire Romam* = to assemble at Rome: (2) *convenire Caesarem* = to meet Caesar; (3) *convenire Caesuri* = to agree with Caesar.

3. *conloqui, &c.*: the construction down to end of § 4 (*venisset*) is Or. Obliqua, after some such verb as *dixit*, understood in *oratores misit*. It will be, in Or. Recta: "Colloqui ipse vobiscum volo; et vel vos propius Iliberrim accedite, vel ego Ruscinonem procedam (fut. simple), ut ex propinquo congressus familiarior sit. Nam et accipiam vos in mea castra laetus, nec cunctanter ipse ad vos veniam. Hospes enim Galliae, non hostis, adveni; nec gladium ante stringam, si per Gallias licet, quam in Italiam venerim."

accederent: subjunctive expressing command in Oratio Obliqua.

processurum (esse): the *esse* is left out with all the fut. infins. in this chapter.

propinquo: adjectives of three terminations are often thus used as substantives; cp. *ex occulto*.

4. *laetum*: a sub-predicate to *se*: to be translated either as an adverb "gladly," or by "he would be glad to receive . . ."

stricturum: *stringere gladium* = "to draw the sword"; lit. to strip it (of its scabbard). *Ante* belongs to *quam*, by tmesis.

liceat: *se. gladium non stringere, i.e.*, to keep his sword sheathed.

5. *per nuntios haec*: *se. dixit; ut*, with indic., = when.

ad Iiberrim: "towards Iliberri." Their camp had been at Ruscino (see § 2).

bona pace: lit. "with good peace," *i.e.*, without molestation.

Cap. 25, § 1. *nihil ultra quam*: the full order and construction would be: "Nihil in Italiam interim perlatum erat ultra quam (perlatum erat) Hannibalem transisse Hiberum." *Perlatum erat*, being equal to a verb *declarandi*, takes accus. and infin.

Massiliensium: they were allies of Rome; cp. cap. 20, § 7.

cum defecerunt: *cum* with indic. = "when." *Transisset*: *se. Hannibal*.

2. *Boii, Insubres, Placentia, Cremona*: see Geogr. Index and Introd. v.

colonias nuper . . . reductas: in apposition with *Plac.* and *Cremonam*. After the conquest of any part of Italy, the Romans secured it by planting colonies of Roman citizens in several of the strongest positions, so as to serve for garrisons and forts. The citizens thus sent out were mostly of the poorer class, who were tempted to go by the gift of land, forfeited by the conquered people, around the colony-town. Three officers were sent out to distribute these lands (*Tresviri agris assignandis*), and the technical term for planting a colony is *deducere coloniam*. The colonists retained all their rights as Roman citizens. The towns of Cremona and Placentia lay respectively on north and south banks of the Padus (Po), due north of the Gulf of Genoa, and, besides commanding the passage of the Po, served to separate the Boii to the south from the Insubres to the north and north-west.

3. *armis arreptis: impetu — facto*: are both abls. absol.

triumviri: see note on § 2.

agrestis multitudo = the new colonists who were settling on the *ager assignandus*. There were 6000 in each colony.

moenibus: dat. of the obj. after *diffisi*, which is a participle.

confugerint: perf. instead of imperf. subj. used for the sake of vividness.

4. M'. Acilius: *i.e.*, *Manius*; but *M.* = *Marcus*.

alii: *sc. annales habent*.

5. *incertum est*: *sc. utrum* with *violati sint* in double question; *sint*, and *sit*, because the questions are indirect.

metantis = *accus. plur.* (from *depon. metor*).

6. *Mutinae*: *locative case*, "at *Mutina*." *Obsiderentur*—*assideret* are *subj.* after *cum* (*causal*).

eadem: *cp. eodem*, *cap. 21*, § 18, *note*.

intactis: *i.e.*, they had not yet begun to make any breach in the walls, but were trying a blockade.

simulari coeptum: *lit.* "it was begun to be pretended to be discussed concerning peace"; *i.e.*, "there began to be a pretended discussion about terms."

7. *legati*: *nom. case* to *comprehenduntur*.

violata fide: *abl. absol.* The person of a *legatus* or an *orator* was sacred, like that of a *fetialis* (herald), and any injury done to him was an offence against the Law of Nations. *Cp. Caps. 9*, § 3; and *10*, § 6, about the embassy sent away unheard by Hannibal at Saguntum.

demissuros: *sc. se esse*. In *Or. Recta* the Gauls said, "*Legatos non demitemus nisi obsides nobis redditi erunt.*" The *obsides* had been given up by the Gauls at the close of their revolt, 222 B.C.

8. *Mutina praesid, esset*: *N.B.*—The singular verb with a double subject, because "*Mutina* and its garrison" are really one and the same thing.

effusum = "in loose order." It is the opposite of *quadratum agmen*. See *cap. 5*, § 16, *note*.

ad Mutinam: "*towards Mutina*"; otherwise there would be no preposition. *Cp. ad Illiberrim*, *cap. 24*, § 5, *note*.

9. *plerisque incultis*: *sc. locis*, an *abl. absolute*.

inexplorato: really an *abl. absol.*, the noun being unexpressed. Translate as though it were an adverb, "without reconnoitring."

10. *communita*: *sc. sunt*.

ad temptanda ea spes: *lit.*, "no hope for attacking it," *i.e.*, "no prospect of success in attacking it," or "no confidence in, &c."

cecidisse: *sc. milites*.

12. *intratae*: *sc. sunt*. *Adorti*: *sc. Galli*. Before *ademere* supply *et*.

13. *salu*: *saltus* is any rough wooded ground, especially amongst hills.

Tannetum: near *Parma*, half-way between *Mutina* and *Placentia*.

14. *ad tempus*: *sc. facto*.

commeatibusque fluminis = supplies brought by river; for the meanings of *commeatus*, see on cap. 21, § 5.

Cap. 26, § 1. *tumultus*: the technical term for a revolt of the Gauls.

acceperunt = "heard": hence the accus. and infin. construction of *auctum esse*.

3. *navibus*: a kind of modal ablative—"in sixty ships."

Etruriae, Ligurum, Salluvium: see Geogr. Index.

4. *montis*: accus. plur. governed by *præter*. They are the Cottian Alps about Nice.

proximum: *sc. Romae*: the most easterly mouth.

pluribus: *sc. ostiis*, an abl. of manner with *decurrit*.

5. *quoque*: *i.e.*, besides having crossed the P., he was even planning the passage of the Rhone.

incertus: participial, in attribution with the nom. case to *animadvertit*, and governing the indirect question in *occurreret*. The latter word is a deliberative subj., "*Quonam ei loco occurram?*" = "In what place am I to meet him?"

ducibus Mass.: an abl. absol.: as is also *auxiliaribus Gallis*.

ex tuto: *sc. loco*. Cp. *ex propinquo*, cap. 24, § 3.

6. *gentis validae*: in apposition with *Volcarum*.

citeriore: *i.e.*, nearer to Hannibal, on the western bank. Abl. of separation with *arcevi*.

eorum ipsorum: *i.e.*, *Volcarum*. *Eos* is understood from the following *quos*.

sedes suae tenuerant: lit. "whom their own homes had kept," *i.e.*, who had stopped on the west bank.

traici: *i.e.*, *trajici*.

8. *paratarum*: belongs to *linterium* only. The *linteres* were similar to the coracles now used in Wales, being made of wicker covered with skins.

9. *copia* — *facilitate*: abls. of cause, with *inducti*.

alveos: in loose apposition with *navesque alias*. The soldiers were too unskilled to make what deserved the name of boats, so Livy corrects it to "hulks." *Alveus* is anything hollowed out.

possent: after *dummodo* = "so long as," "provided only that," in a final sense. *Nihil* is object. after *curantes*, which refers to *milita* only.

transveherent: subj. after *quibus* in a final sense—"in which to carry across. . . ."

Cap. 27, § 1. **ex adverso:** *sc. loco*: "On the opposite side."

2. **primâ vigiliâ:** *i.e.*, immediately after sundown. The 12 hours of night were divided into 4 watches of 3 hours each.

Hispanis: appositive to *parte*.

adverso flumine = "against (*i.e.*, up) stream." Opposite to *secundo flumine* = "down stream."

iter: cognate accus. with *ire*. The distance would be about 20 miles.

3. **possit:** subj., as being part of Hannibal's commands, and so in virtual Oûlique Oration; so *sit*, below.

circumducere: after *jubet*, and coordinate with *ire*.

4. **supra** is an adverb = "up stream."

circumfusus: a participle, after which *insulae* is the usual dat. of remoter object.

latiore — alveo: abl. of quality, to be taken with *transitum*. The widening of the stream above the island would lessen its depth.

dividebatur: this is in the indic. rather than the subj. because it states a fact *in Livy's words*, not any part of the speech of the guides.

5. **traicerentur:** subj. of purpose.

Hispani: the order is, "Hispani tranavêre flumen, ipsi incubantes caetris superpositis (dat.), vestimentis coniectis (abl. absol.) in utris." *Utris*, accus. plur. *Caetris* is dat., governed by the preposition in *incubantes*.

6. **alius:** for *ceterus* = the rest: *i.e.*, all Hanno's force excepting the Spaniards. (The nom. sing. masc. *ceterus* is not used.)

iunctis: *i.e.*, made of boughs or logs joined together.

7. **fumo:** abl. of means. The rising smoke was the sign arranged. *Ex loco edito*, with *significant*.

transisse — abesse: accus. and inf. after *significant*, which = a verb *declarandi*: supply *se*. Cp. cap. 25, § 7.

accepit: "heard." Cp. cap. 26, § 2.

8. **eques:** *sc. habebat*. The *lintres* were not large enough to carry horses.

infra: an adverb. The larger boats crossed in a line on the upper side, so that the force of the stream, being broken by them, was less dangerous to the coracles crossing on the lower side.

9. **usui:** dat. of complement, or predicative dat. **Equiti:** dat. commodi.

Cap. 28, § 1. *moris sui* : gen. of quality.

2. *nautarum, militum* : *et* is omitted between these words.

quamquam et : there is nothing to answer to this *et*, which must be translated "even."

traicientes : attribute of *suos*.

3. *tumultu* : abl. of cause with *parentes*.

ipse : *i.e.*, "Hanno in person."

4. *utroque* = "in either direction"; but *utrimque* = "from either side."

5. *sequeretur* : after *eum* (causal) = present participle.

refugientem : *sc. rectorem*.

ut quemque : lit. "as the shallow water failed, each one, though fearing the deep water," *i.e.*, "as each got out of the shallows, despite his fears of the deep water (and therefore his struggles to keep out of it)." *Destitueret* is the subj. of indefinite frequency. Cp. *caederetur*, cap. 11, § 9.

6. *traiectos* : *sc. esse elephantos*. *Ratibus* : abl. of instrument.

foret : the fuller form of the sentence would be, "id tutius foret consilium, si nondum acta res esset" : so that *foret* is subjunctive in a hypothetical sentence, of which the conditional clause is expressed by *ante rem* instead of by a finite verb and *si*.

7. *pedes* : accus. of extent. The word is repeated with *quinquaginta*.

secundâ aquâ : abl. of road by which = "down stream."

parte superiore : locative abl., with *religatam*.

humo iniecta : abl. of material.

9. *huic* : *i.e.*, the first raft.

praegred. feminis : abl. absol. : so *vinculis resolutis*. *Ubi* should be taken immediately after *tum* at the beginning of the sentence.

10. *alii* : *sc. elephantum*.

agerentur : subj. of indefinite frequency. So *raperentur* and *fecisset*, below.

11. *cedentibus extremis* : abl. absol.

excidere : for *exciderunt*.

12. Both Livy and Polybius thought that elephants could not swim.

Cap. 29, § 1. *speculatum* : supine to express purpose after a verb of motion (*misit*). *Essent, pararent* : indirect questions after *speculatum*.

2. *ante dictum est* : cap. 26, § 5. *Huic alae* : dat. after *occurrunt*.

editur : lit. "is given forth"; "occurred."

admodum : lit. "according to (full) measure," *i.e.*, "quite."

3. *victores ad* : for *ad* as an adverb, see cap. 22, § 3.

4. *eventum* — *victoriam* are both governed by *portendit*.

5. *stare* : lit. "to stand firm," i.e., "fix itself." *Scipioni*, dat. *commodi*.

Hannibalem : really object of *advertit*, while *incertum* is a mere attribute ; but the sentence must be broken up in translating.

6. *obtulisset* : subj. in virtual Oblique Oration as part of Hannibal's thoughts.

Boiorum, Magali : see Geogr. Index.

itinerum, objective gen. after *duces*, as *periculi* after *socios*.

integro bello : abl. absol. ; lit. "the war being still intact," i.e., before beginning the war elsewhere.

ante : an adverb with *adgrediendam* (*sc. esse*).

7. *hostem* : i.e., the Romans.

superioris : i.e., the First Punic War ; see Intro. iii.

inexpertis : dat. of the agent after a gerundive. *Fama*, a causal ablative, "by reason of the tales about it."

Cap. 30, § 1. *stetit* : cp. supra on cap. 29, § 5.

2. *mirari se* : the remainder of the chapter is, in Or. Obliqua, dependent on the idea of "saying" contained in *castigando adhortandoque*.

invaserit : would remain the same in Or. Recta as an indirect question. The pf. subj. is used for the pluperf. for the sake of vividness.

facere : not *fecisse*, because they were still serving.

maria : the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Carthaginiensium : predicative genitive.

indignatos : a participle. In Or. Recta it would run, "Indignati quod (because) pop. Rom. postularet sibi dedit (eos : quicumque Sag. obsederant, trajecerunt Hiberum, &c.)" *Postularet* remains unchanged as expressing the feelings of the Carthaginians.

4. *cum* : concessive (= although).

5. *emensam* (from *emetior*) : is used passively ; supply *esse*, as above, with *superatum, traiectum*.

Alpis : accus. plural.

Italiae : predic. gen.

subsistere : the principal verb of the whole section, the other infins. following *cernant*. In Or. Recta, "Fatigati subsistitis, postquam cernitis emensam esse majorem partem, . . . et (postquam) Alpes in conspectu habetis?"

7. *fingerent* : subj. of command in Or. Obliqua. *Altiores* : *sc. Alpes*.

paucis, exercitibus : datives of advantage.

8. *legatos*: *i.e.*, of the Boii: see *supra*, cap. 29, § 6. The infinitive to which *legatos* is subject is *transgressos (esse)*.

advenas is used as an adjective = "foreign." *Eorum, i.e., legatorum. migrantium modō* = "in the fashion of emigrants." But *modō* is an adverb = "only," or "now."

9. *quid invium esse*: in the infinitive because it is only a rhetorical question, and really equals "*nihil invium esse*." Otherwise the subj. supplies questions in Or. Obliqua. So also, *quid exhaustum esse*?

10. *quicquam videri*: another rhetorical question. *Potentibus* = dat. of advantage, governing the accus. *Romam*, to which *caput . . . terrarum* is in apposition.

adeo—quod = "so difficult . . . as to." In Or. Recta the section would be, "*quicquam adeo asperum atque arduum videtur, quod inceptum moretur*," the last verb remaining in subj. after *quod* in a consecutive sense.

11. *Gallos*: the Gauls sacked Rome in 390 B.C.

cederent: subj. of command = *cedite*. *Animo, virtute*: abls. of respect.

genti: *i.e.*, the Gauls whom they had defeated at the passage of the Rhone (cap. 28).

sperant: subj. of command. The object is *campum*, &c. (*i.e.*, *Campus Martius* to the N. of Rome, where the Tiber makes a wide curve), and *finem itineris* is a predicative accus. "Hope that the Campus Martius may be the end of your march."

VOCABULARY.

- 1 *summae* *summa*, -ae, f., (*total*), *task*.
roboris *robur*, -oris, n., (*hard wood*), *streng'th*.
conserebant .. *consero*, -serui, -sertum, -serēre, *to pit*.
anceps *anceps*, *ancipitis*, *doubtful*.
certarunt *certo*, -are, *to fight*.
ultro *without provocation*.
imperitatum .. *imperito*, -are, pf. pass. part., *to rule*.
blandientem .. *blandior*, -iri, pres. part., *to coax*.
eo *adv.*, *thither*.
jure jurando .. *jus jurandum*, *juris jurandi*, n., *on oath*.
2 *sub* *prep.*, (*under*), *just after*.
gessit *gero*, *gessi*, *gestum*, *gerēre*, *to conduct*; *se gessit*,
conducted himself.
illaturus *infero*, *intuli*, *illatum*, *inferre*, fut. part. act., *to*
bring against; *arma inferre*, *to attack*.
distulerunt *differo*, *distuli*, *dilatum*, *differre*, *to put off*.
obtinuit *obtineo*, -ēre, *to maintain*.
conciliatus *concilio*, -are, *to win the favour of*.
adscitus *adsciseo*, *adscivi*, *adscitum*, *adsciscere*, *to adopt*.
regulorum *regulus*, -i, m., *chieftains*.
ceterum *conj.*, *however*.
barbarus *barbarus*, -i, m., *a native*.
obtruncat *obtrunco*, -are, *to kill*.
sollicitandis .. *sollicito*, -are, *to handle*.
mediis *medius*, -a, -um, *midway*.
3 *praerogativa* .. *praerogativa*, -ae, f., (*the century voting first*), *the*
prior decision.
praetorium *praetorium*, -i, n., *general's tent*.
accersierat *accerso*, -sivi, -sītum, -ēre, also *arcesso*, *to summon*.
admiratione .. *admiratio*, -onis, f., *wonderment*.
praetorum *praetor*, -oris, m., *general*.
quandoque (*whenever*), *at any time*.
4 *optimus quisque* (*each best man*), *all the best*.
momentum *momentum*, -i, n., *weight*.
praeficere *praeficio*, -fecī, -fectum, -ēre, *to appoint*.

VOCABULARY.

- capessenda capesso, -itum, capessere, *to grapple*.
 desiderio desiderium, -i, n., *need*.
 strato stratum, -i, n., *couch*.
 sagulo sagulum, -i, n., *cloak*.
 stationes statio, -onis, f., *pickets*.
 sancti sancio, sanxi, sanctum, sancire, pf. part., *sense of right*.
 religio religio, -onis, f., *religious scruple*.
 meruit mereo, mereri, served, (*sc. stipendia, earned pay*).
 5 prolatandum .. prolato, -are, *to delay*.
 ratus reor, ratus, reri, pf. part., *to deem*.
 dicatione dicio, -onis, f., *power*.
 serie series, -em (acc.), -e (abl.), f., *course*.
 diripit diripio, -ripui, -reptum, -ripere, *to sack*.
 hiberna hiberna, -orum, n., *winter quarters (sc. castra)*.
 promotum promoveo, -movi, -motum, -movere, *to carry on*.
 adorti adior, adortus, adoriri, *to attack*.
 ab prep., *on the part of*.
 appendicibus .. appendix, -icis, f., *additional bodies*.
 sublato tollo, sustuli, sublatum, tollere, *to raise*.
 passim adv., *in all directions*.
 vis vis, vim (acc.), vires (pl.), f., *power*; vis equitum, *a strong force of cavalry*.
 verticoso verticosus, -a, -um, *eddying*.
 quadrato quadro, -are, pf. part. pass., (*to make square*), *in battle order*.
 6 sator sator, -oris, m., *sower*.
 rettulissent.... refero, rettuli, relatum, referre, *to put the question*.
 denuntiarent .. denuntio, -are, *to warn*.
 integro integer, -ra, -rum, *whole*; de integro, *afresh*.
 censebant censeo, -ere, *to give an opinion*.
 expectandos .. exspecto, -are, *to wait for*.
 maturius adv., maturē, comparative, *the more quickly*.
 7 sita sino, sivi, situm, sinere (*put down*), pf. part., *situated*.
 oriundi oriundus, -a, -um, *sprung from*.
 sanctitate sanctitas, -tatis, f., *strictness*.
 infesto infestus, -a, -um, *hostile*.

- tripertito adv., *in three divisions* [tripertitus].
 vergens vergo, -ĕre, *to slope*.
 vineas vinea, -ae, f., *sheds*.
 summovĕre summoveo, -ĕre, *to drive back*. Historic infinitive.
 micare mīco, micui, micare, *to gleam*.
 ferme scarcely.
 adversum adversus, -a, -um, (*opposite*), *in front*.
 femur femur, femoris or feminis, n., *thigh*.
 tragula tragula, -ae, f., *lance*.
 8 ad centum *about a hundred*.
 multifariam adv., *in many directions*.
 continentibus contineo, -tinui, -tentum, -ĕre, *to continue*.
 deinceps adv., *in succession*.
 annitatur annitor, -nisus or -nixus, -niti, *to struggle or*.
 conferti confercio, -fertum, *to press closely*.
 abiegno abiegnus, -a, -um, *of pine wood*.
 pilo pilum, -i, n., *pike*.
 stuppa stuppa, -ae, f., *tow*.
 linebant lino, lēvi, litum, -ĕre, *to smear*.
 pice pix, picis, f., *pitch*.
 conceptum concipio, -cepi, -ceptum, -ĕre, *to kindle*.
 9 effrenatarum effreno, -are, (*unbridled*), *lawless*.
 operae opera, -ae, f., (*exertion*), *worth while*.
 10 irrita irritus, -a, -um, *fruitless*.
 egit ago, egi, actum, agĕre, *to plead* (sc. causam).
 arbitros arbiter, -tri, m., *beholders*.
 manes manes, manium, *spirit*.
 quietura quiesco, -evi, -etum, -ĕre, *to be undisturbed*.
 succinctus succingo, -cīxi, -cinctum, -ĕre, *to gird*.
 materiam materia, -ae, and materies, -ci, f., (*wood*), *food*.
 arcentur arceo, -cui, -ctum, -ĕre, *to prohibit*.
 fraus fraus, fraudis, f., *offence*.
 ambigebatur ambigo, -ĕre, *to wrangle*.
 aequus aequus, -a, -um, *impartial*.
 arieti aries, -etis, m., (*ram*), *battering ram*.
 susceptum suscipio, -cepi, -ceptum, -ĕre, *to undertake*.
 furiam furia, -ae, f., *evil spirit*.
 facem fax, facis, f., *torch*.

piaculum piaculum, -i, n., *expiation*.
dedant dedo, -didi, -ditum, -ĕre, *to give up*.

11 certare certo, -are, *to vie*.
infestius infeste (comparative), *more bitterly*.
stationibus statio, -onis, f., *pickets*.
contione contio, -onis, f., *a public meeting; pro c., in public*.
laccessentes laccio, -ivi, -itum, -ĕre, *to attack*.
ballistis ballista, -ae, f., *engine*.
tabulata tabulatum, -i, n., *stories*.
dolabris dolabra, -ae, f., *pick-axes*.
caementa caementum, -i, n., *rubble*.
calce calx, -cis, f., *mortar*.
interlita interlino, -levi, -litum, -ĕre, lit. *to smear between*.
eo adv., *to that place*.
inopia inopia, -ae, f., *scarcity*.
obsidione obsidio, -onis, f., *blockade*.
dilectus dilectus, -ŭs, m., *war levy*.
conquisitoribus conquisitor, -oris, m., *recruiting officers*.

12 impigre adv., *energetically*.
discussit discutio, -cussi, -cussum, -ĕre, *to batter down*.
extemplo adv., *at once*.
exigua exiguus, -a, -um, *slight*.
condiciones ... condicio, -onis, f., *terms of peace*.
transfuga transfuga, -ae, m., *deserter*.
interpretem ... interpretes, -pretis, m., *negotiator*.
ceterum conj., *but yet*.
praetorem praetor, -oris, m., *commander*.

13 supervacaneum supervacaneus, -a, -um, *superfluous*.
vel conj., (*or*), *even*.
fides fides, -ei, f., *surety*.
fert fero, tuli, latum, ferre, *to offer*.
munere munus, -eris, n., *gift*.
adimit adimo, -emi, -emptum, -ĕre, *to take away*.
inermes inermis, -e, *unarmed*.

14 circumfusa circumfundo, -fudi, -fusum, -ĕre, (lit. *to pour around*), *to gather round*.
concilium concilium, -i, n., *assembly*.
secessione secessio, -onis, f., *departure*.

- collatum confero, -tuli, collatum, conferre, *to collect*.
raptum *hurriedly*.
quassata quatio, quassum, -ĕre, *to shake*.
puberes puberes, -um, m., *adults*.
concremaverunt concremo, -avi, -atum, -are, *to burn*.
15 industria industria, -ae, *assiduity*; de industria, *purposely*.
redactum redigo, -egi, -actum, -ĕre, *to realize*.
supellectilem .. supellex, -ectilis, f., *furniture*.
concessisse concedo, -cessi, -cessum, -ĕre, *to withdraw*.
excessisse excedo, -cessi, -cessum, -ĕre, (lit. *to fall beyond*),
to delay.
creandos creo, -are, *to appoint*.
comitiis comitia, -orum, n., (*assembly*), *elections*.
16 rettulerunt refero, rettuli, relatum, referre, *to bring back news*.
peremptorum .. perimo, -emi, -emptum, -ĕre, *to destroy*.
congressum ... congregior, congressus sum, *to meet*.
desidem deses, desidis, *slothful*.
lacecisse lacecso, -ivi, -itum, -ĕre, *to cease, to excite*.
tumultuatum .. tumultuo, -ari, *a rising*.
recentem recens, -entis, *fresh*.
17 sortiri sortior, -iri, *to draw lots*.
socium socius, -i, m., gen. plu., *allies*.
quinqueremes.. quinqueremis, -is, f., *vessels with five banks of oars,*
five-deckers.
ecloes celox, celocis, f., here m., *light galleys*.
deducti deduco, -duxi, -ductum, -ĕre, (*to draw down*), *to*
put to sea.
latum fero, tuli, latum, ferre, *to put the question*.
indici indico, -dixi, -dictum, -ĕre, *to declare*.
longae longus, -a, -um, *long*; naves longae, *ships of war*.
deminutus deminuo, -ui, -utum, -uĕre, *to cut down*.
dimicaturum .. dimico, -are, *to fight*.
eodem adv., *in the same direction*.
18 percontandos .. percontor, -ari, *to question*.
praeceps praeceps, -cipitis, *precipitate*.
deposcebatis .. depono, -poposci, -ĕre, *to demand*.
insimulabatur.. insinulo, -are, *to accuse*.
exprimitur exprimo, -pressi, -pressum, -ĕre, *to exact*.

VOCABULARY.

- injuria injuria, -ae, f., *wrongly* (abl.).
 quaestio quaestio, -onis, f., *enquiry*.
 animadversio .. animadversio, -onis. f., *cognisance*.
 disceptatio disceptatio, -onis, f., *dispute*.
 ictum icio or ico, ici, ictum, icēre, *to make*.
 caveretur caveo, cavi, cautum, cavēre, (*beware*), *to provide for*.
 icit *made* ; see ictum above.
 auctoritate auctoritas, -tatis, *with the sanction*.
 obligare obligo, -are, *to bind*.
 aliquando (*at some time*), *at last*.
 ferociter haughtily.
- 19 quum *as well* ; . . . tum maxime, *but especially*.
 assumerentur .. assumo, -sumpsi, -sumptum, -ēre, *to receive*.
 desciscentes ... descisco, -scivi, -scitum, -ēre, *to revolt*.
 pellicerent pellicio, -lexi, -lectum, -ēre, *to win over*.
 taedebat taedet, taedit or taesum est, -ēre, *it wearies*.
 erexerunt erigo, -rexī, -rectum, -ēre, *to arouse*.
 verecundia verecundia, -ae, f., *modesty*.
 praeponamus .. praepono, -posui, -positum, -ēre, *to prefer*.
 documentum .. documentum, -i, n., *warning*.
 fidei fides, -ei, f., (*trust*), *pledge*.
 peragrata peragro, -are, *to traverse*.
- 20 species species, -ei, f., *sight*.
 stolida stolidus, -a, -um, *absurd*.
 populandos.... populo, -are, *to ravage*.
 stipendium stipendium, -i, n., *taxes*.
 pendere pendo, pependi, pensum, -ēre, (*to weigh*), *to pay*.
 pacatum paco, -are, *to reduce to submission*.
 praeoccupatos . praeoccupo, -are, *to forestall*.
 subinde adv., *from time to time*.
 transmisisse .. transmittō, -misi, -missum, -ēre, *to cross*.
- 21 divenditis divendo, -ditum, -ēre, *to sell off*.
 differendum .. differo, distuli, dilatum, differre, *to delay*.
 cernere cerno, crevi, cretum, -ēre, *to see*.
 bonis bona, -orum, n., *blessings*.
 commeatum .. commeatus, -us, m., *furlough*.
 ultro adv., *without asking*.

- desiderantibus . desidero, -are, *to long for*.
 recensuisset .. recenseo, -sui, -sum, -ēre, *to review*.
 exsolvit exsolvo, -solvi, -solutum, -ēre, *to pay in full*.
 ab prep., *on the side of*.
 jaculatorum .. jaculator, -oris, m., *lancers*.
 pigneribus pignus, pigneris, n., *pledges*.
 stipendia stipendium, -i, n., *wages*; stipendia facerent, *carn pay, be a soldier*.
 caetratos caetratus, -a, -um, (*armed with caetra*), *light*.
 funditores funditor, -oris, m., *slingers*.
 conscripta conscribo, -scripsi, -scriptum, -ēre, *to enrol*.
 22 instructae instruo, -xi, -ctum, -ēre, *to equip*.
 remigio remigium, -i, n., *crews*.
 ora ora, -ae, f., *by the coast*.
 proinde adv., *at once*.
 cura cura, -ae, f., *curiosity*.
 temperare tempero, -are, *to control*.
 virgultorum .. virgultum, -i, n., *bushes*.
 strage strages, -is, f., *overthrow*.
 fragore fragor, -oris, m., *roaring*.
 vastitatem vastitas, -tatis, f., *desolation*.
 23 specularentur . speculor, -ari, *to reconnoitre*.
 subegit subigo, -egi, -actum, -ēre, *to reduce*.
 obtinendae obtineo, -tinui, -tentum, -ēre, *to occupy*.
 manavit maneo, -are, *to ooze out*.
 anceps anceps, ancipitis, *dangerous*.
 24 regulos regulus, -i, m., *chiefs*.
 stricturum stringo, -nxi, -ctum, -ēre, *to draw*.
 25 perinde *in the same way*; perinde ac si, *just as if*.
 defecerunt deficio, -feci, -fectum, -ēre, *to revolt*.
 deductas deduco, -duxi, -ductum, -ēre, (*lead forth*), *to plant*.
 assignandum .. assigno, -are, *to apportion*.
 diffisi diffido, diffisus sum, -ēre, *to mistrust*.
 metantes mētor, -atus, -ari, *to survey*.
 fide fides, -ei, f., (*trust*), *pledge*.
 comprehenduntur. comprehendo, -di, -sum, -ēre, *to arrest*.
 effusum effundo, -fudi, -fusum, -ēre, (*poured out*), *to be in loose order*.

VOCABULARY.

- ad prep., *towards*.
 ademere adimo, -emi, -emptum, -ĕre, 3rd pl. pf. ind., *to capture*.
 territandi territo, -are, *to terrorise*.
 pavendi paveo, pāvi, -ĕre, *to fear*.
 tutantes tutor, -atus, -ari, *to protect*.
 commeatibus .. commeatus, -us, m., *supplies*.
 26 abscesserant .. abscedo, -cessi, -cessum, -ĕre, *to retire*.
 ostium ostium, -i, n., *mouth*.
 citiore citior, -ius, *nearer (i.e. to the Carthaginians)*.
 contrahendas .. contraho, -traxi, -tractum, -ĕre, *to collect*.
 lintrium linter, -tris, f., *coracles*.
 vicinalem vicinalis, -e, *local*.
 inchoantes inchoo, -are, *to commence*.
 alveos alveus, -i, m., *hulks*.
 27 adverso adversus, -a, -um, *against*; adv. flumine, *up-stream*.
 mole moles, molis, f., (*weight, burden*), *trouble*.
 utres uter, utris, m., *inflated skins*.
 tranavere trano, -are, *to swim across*.
 edito ēdo, -didi, -ditum, -ĕre, (*raised up*), *high*.
 transmittens .. transmitto, -misi, -missum, -ĕre, *to cross*.
 loris lorum, -i, *ropes*.
 28 ululatibus ululatus, -ūs, m., *howlings*.
 improvisā improvisus, -a, -um, *unexpected*.
 vim vis, f., *violence*; vim facere, *to show fight*.
 rectore rector, -oris, m., (*guide*), *rider*.
 altitudinem .. altitudo, -inis, f., *depth*.
 pronius pronior, -ius, compar. of pronus, *easier*.
 secundā secundus, -a, -um, *favourable*; sec. aquā, *down stream*.
 retinaculis retinaculum, -i, n., *hawsers*.
 constraverunt . consterno, -stravi, -stratum, -ĕre, *to stretch*.
 copulata copulo, -are, *to couple*.
 actuariis actuarius, -a, -um, *light*.
 29 speculatum speculor, -ari, supine, *to spy*.
 portendit portendo, -tendi, -tentum, -ĕre, *to portend*.
 conserere consero, -ni, -tum, -ĕre, *join*; conserere manus, *join battle*.

LIVY XXI.

libatis.....	libo, -are, (<i>to take a taste of</i>), <i>to impair</i> .
utique	adv., <i>at least</i> .
30 quānam	<i>how ... possibly</i> .
noxam	noxa, -ae, f., <i>crime</i> .
dedi	dedo, -didi, -ditum, -ĕre, <i>to surrender</i> .
orbem.....	orbis, -is, m., <i>circle</i> ; orbem terrarum, <i>the world</i> .
emensam	ēmētior, emensus, -iri, (<i>measure out</i>), <i>to accomplish</i> .
saltum	saltus, -us, m., <i>highlands</i> .
conspectu	conspectus, -us, m., <i>sight</i> .
indigenas	indigena, -ae, m., <i>natives</i> .
invium	invius, -a, -um, <i>impassable</i> .

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON LIVY XXI., CH. 1-30.

1. Translate:—Ch. 1 (4), Fama est . . . populo Romano.
2. Translate:—Ch. 3 (4), Florem actatis . . . meliorem vicit.
3. Translate:—Ch. 8 (9), Itaque quo acrius . . . ictus praebebat.
4. Translate:—Ch. 11 (7), Quae eum admota . . . urbem vadebant.
5. Translate:—Ch. 12 (4), Alco insciis . . . de pace ageret.
6. Translate:—Ch. 18 (6), Ego autem . . . ictum est.
7. Translate:—Ch. 19 (4), Quanquam, etsi . . . desciscentes recipe-
rentur.
8. Translate:—Ch. 21 (4), Ita enim hae gentes . . . ad edictum
convenere.
9. Translate:—Ch. 22 (6), Ibi fama est . . . in occulto esse.
10. Translate:—Ch. 28 (7), Ratem unam . . . copulata est.
11. Translate:—Ch. 29 (5), Ut re ita gesta . . . aggrediendam censent.
12. Translate:—Ch. 30 (4), Tum nemini . . . montium altitudinis.
13. Write explanatory notes on the following expressions:—
 - (a) *Hospitiis regularum*.
 - (b) *Praerogativa militaris*.
 - (c) *Praetorium*.
 - (d) *Agmine quadrato*.
 - (e) *Spe celerius*.
 - (f) *Vineae coeptae agi admoverique aries*.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

14. Translate with notes on the words in italics :—

- (a) Hannibal ipse, dum murum incautius *subit*, *adversum femur* tragula graviter ictus cecidit.
- (b) Eo fuit habitu oris, ut superante laetitia dolores ridentis etiam speciem *præbuerit*.
- (c) Itaque haud facile *discerneret*, utrum imperatori an exercitui carior esset.
- (d) Obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit dum vulnus ducis *curaretur*.
- (e) Consules, quum *de re publica rettulissent*.
- (f) Angulus muri erat in planiorem patentioremque quam cetera *circa vallem* vergens.
- (g) *Ius gentium* sustulit.
- (h) *Perfidia* plus quam *Punica*.

15. Give the position, and, if possible, the modern names of *Aegates Insulae*, *Eryx*, *Carthago Nova*, *Saguntum*. Explain the formation of the latter name.

16. *Contio*, *dilectus*, *tentare*, *condicio*, *percontor*.—Why are these forms preferable to *concio*, *delectus*, *temptare*, *conditio*, *percunctor*? Distinguish *contio* from *comitia*.

17. Write historical notes on :—

- (a) Sardos Corsosque et Histros atque Illyrios lacesisse magis quam exercuisse Romana arma, et cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum.
- (b) Nominatae iam antea consulibus provinciae erant ; tum sortiri iussi.
- (c) Patrum auctoritas.
- (d) Nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve satis prius auditum quam *Massiliam* venere.
What do you know of Massilia? Why was it friendly to Rome?
- (e) *Gades* profectus *Herculi* vota exsolvit.
- (f) Circa Padum, Placentiam Cremonamque *colonias in agrum Gallicum deductas*.

18. Give the position, and, if any, the modern names of :—Mutina, Zacynthus, Baliares Insulae, Ligures, Libyphoenices.

19. Give a short sketch of the constitution of Carthage.

20. When and by whom was Carthage founded? Briefly sketch the growth of her empire.

21. Translate, with notes on the syntax of words in italics :—

- (a) Postulabatur . . . ibi habitarent ubi Poenus *iussisset*.
- (b) Cum omnia *victoris* sint.
- (c) *Octavo mense* quam coeptum oppugnari.
- (d) Sociorum quadraginta milia *peditum* quattuor milia et quadringenti *equites* : naves duecentae viginti quinqueremes, celoces viginti *deducti*. *Latum* inde ad *populum* *vellent iuberent* populo Carthaginiensi bellum indici.
- (e) Naves *longae*.
- (f) Foedus *icit*.
- (g) Etsi priore foedere *staretur*.
- (h) Proinde aut *cederent* Gallis animo et virtute aut itineris finem *sperent* campum interiacentem Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis.

22. Give the ordinary rules for expressing *motion to* and *from* towns, countries, and islands. State if any of the following passages are inconsistent with these rules, and explain the force of each preposition :—

- (a) Effusum agmen *ad* Mutinam ducit.
- (b) *Ad* mille octingenti caesi sunt.
- (c) Ibi se munimento *ad* tempus tutabantur.
- (d) Oriundi *a* Zacyntho insula.
- (e) Ne nuda apertaue Romanis Africa *ab* Sicilia esset.
- (f) Nec stricturum ante gladium, si *per* Gallos liceat, quam *in* Italiam venisset.
- (g) Crescentem *in* dies multitudinem arcebat.

23. Explain the following moods and cases :—

- (a) Ratis longa *pedes centum*.
- (b) Equos ut extemplo egresso in ripam equiti *usui* essent, impouerant in naves.
- (c) Cognovit satis mitem gentem non fore ni subinde auro, cuius avidissima gens *est*, principum animi *concilientur*.
- (d) Tantum terroris fecerunt ut ipsi triumviri Romani Mutinam *confugerint*.
- (e) Nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte *agerentur*.

INDEX.

A.

Aegates Insulae, **Aegatium Insularum**, f.: three small islands off the W. promontory of Sicily. Off the most westerly of them, Hieria, was fought the naval battle in which C. Lutatius Catulus destroyed the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, and so ended the First Punic War, B.C. 241 (cap. 10).

Aemilius, -i, m.: (1) M. Aemilius Lepidus. (2) L. Aemilius Papus. (3) L. Aemilius Paulus. See *Lepidus*, *Papus*, *Paulus*.

Africa, -ae, f.: used by the Roman writers as a general name for the continent of Africa with the exception of the eastern parts (Egypt and Cyrenaica). The native Africans, or Libyans, in the immediate vicinity had been reduced by Carthage to the condition of serfs who paid a tax of one-fourth on the produce of the soil. Beyond them lay the various Numidian and other wild tribes who were only nominally subject to Carthage. The harsh treatment alike of the serf population and the nomad tribes led to continual revolts, and accounted for the success which attended the landing of Regulus in Africa, 255 B.C., and of Scipio in the Second Punic War.

Albanus, -i, m. (sc. Mons): the Alban Mountains, E.S.E. of Rome, about 15 miles from the city. Specially *Mons Albanus* was the hill on which stood *Alba Longa*, the original city of the Romans. More generally, the same name included all the range of hills from *Alba* to *Tusculum*. Here were celebrated the *Feriae Latinae*, in the temple of *Jupiter Latiaris* (cap. 63).

Algidus, -i, m.: a ridge of hills between Praeneste and Mount Albanus, in Latium. They were famous for their oak woods, and for an ancient worship of Diana. There was also a temple of Fortuna there, at which a service of prayer was instituted B.C. 218 (cap. 62).

Alimentus, -i: L. Cincius, m.: praetor in 211 B.C., and pro-praetor of Sicily, 210 B.C. He was taken prisoner by Hannibal, and treated by him with great distinction, unlike the rest of the Roman captives. He wrote a history (*Annales*) of Rome from the earliest times to the end of the Second Punic War, and is quoted by Livy. Much of his information was obtained directly from Hannibal, e.g., the number of men who reached Italy in the Carthaginian army, the route, &c. (cap. 38, § 3).

Allobroges, -um, m.: (sing. *Allobrox*) one of the chief Gallic tribes, dwelling about the confluence of the Rhone and Isère, and more particularly in the district known as *Insula* (*q.v.*). On Hannibal's arrival there, he found two brothers disputing for the headship. He restored the elder of them to power, by name *Brancus* (cap. 31). In later history they are best known as the betrayers of Catiline's conspiracy.

Amiterninus, -a, -um, adj.: belonging to Amiternum, a Sabine town amongst the Apennines, on the river Aternus. Apparitions seen here were amongst the prodigies of the winter of 218 B.C. (cap. 62).

Antipater, -tri, m.: L. Coelius: a historian of the time of Caius Gracchus, 123 B.C., who wrote the history of the Second Punic War. Livy differs from him in his account of Hannibal's route (cap. 38), in the manner of Scipio's rescue at Ticinus (cap. 46), and in the account of Mago and the cavalry crossing the Padus (cap. 47).

Arbocala, -ae, f.: a chief town of the Vaccæi captured by Hannibal (cap. 5).

Ardea, -ae, f.: one of the very earliest cities of Latium, 8 miles from the sea, and the capital of Turnus, chief of the Rutuli. It was conquered by the Romans 442 B.C., and colonised. Fugitives from here are said to have joined the Zacynthians in founding Saguntum (cap. 7).

Ariminum, -i, n.: a fortress of Umbria, on the sea coast, 30 miles S. of Ravenna. It commanded the frontier of Cisalpine Gaul; and to it Sempronius despatched his legions and fleet from Sicily (cap. 51).

Atanagrus, -i, m.: capital of the Spanish Iltergetes, captured by Cn. Scipio, 218 B.C. (cap. 61).

Attilius, -i, m.: see *Serranus*.

Ausetani, -orum, m.: a petty tribe near the Pyrenees, reduced by Hannibal B.C. 218 (cap. 23). Their chief town was Ausa, now Vich d'Osona, in Upper Catalonia.

Aventinus, -i, m.: the Aventine Hill, the most southerly of the seven hills of Rome. It was only built upon in later times, but possessed several great temples, particularly that of Juno Regina, dedicated by Camillus upon the capture of Veii. A brazen statue was dedicated in this temple by the matrons of Rome as an expiatory offering, B.C. 218 (cap. 62).

B.

Balears, -ium: (1) sc. *Insulae*, the three islands off the E. coast of Spain, Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça (*Balearis* Major, Minor, and Pityussa). (2) The inhabitants of these islands, who supplied the most famous slingers of the ancient world (caps. 21, 22).

Barcinus, -a, -um: belonging to Barca, *i.e.* Hamilcar (*q.v.*).

Bargusii, -orum, m.: a petty tribe of Hispania Tarraconensis, at the foot of the Pyrenees. They gave a favourable hearing to Roman envoys, seeking their alliance (cap. 19), but were reduced by Hannibal on his march (cap. 23).

Boii, -orum, m.: a Gallic tribe who had crossed the Alps from Transalpine to Cisalpine Gaul, occupying the region S. of the Padus. They formed part of the army defeated at Telamon, B.C. 225, and the planting of the colony of Placentia in 219 B.C. produced a violent rising amongst them, in which Vulso was defeated, and Mutina blockaded (cap. 25). See Introd. v. They promised Hannibal their support on his arrival.

Brixiani, -orum, m.: the people of Brixia, in Cisalpine Gaul; the only Gauls who aided Vulso against the insurgent Boii (cap. 25).

Brundisium, -i, n.: Brindisi, a famous seaport on the coast of Calabria, and the starting-point in all voyages to Greece and the East.

C.

C. abbrev. for Caius, a common prænomen.

Caere, n: indecl. A very ancient city of S. Etruria, 27 miles N.W. of Rome. It was the native place of the Tarquins; and on the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus the Caerites tried to restore him. They were defeated, and forfeited half their lands, receiving in return the "Caerite franchise," i.e., the citizenship of Rome without the power to vote. The city had a famous oracle of Fortuna; and amongst the prodigies of 218 B.C., the lots used there shrank (cap. 62).

Carpetani, -orum, m.: the largest and most powerful tribe of central Spain, occupying a wide territory between the Tagus and Hiberus. They were reduced by Hannibal in 220 B.C., but made an effort to recover their independence in the same year (cap. 5). They were defeated in the battle on the Tagus (*ibid.*). During the siege of Saguntum they were chastised anew for threatening revolt (cap. 11); and 3,000 of them, serving in Hannibal's army, deserted during the passage of the Pyrenees.

Cartala -ae, f.: capital of the Olcades, a large city; captured and sacked by Hannibal, B.C. 221 (cap. 5).

Carthago Nova, Carthaginis Novae, f.: now Cartagena, at the S.E. corner of Spain. Founded as capital of the Spanish Empire by Hasdrubal, B.C. 228. It was the regular winter station of the Carthaginian troops, the best harbour on that coast, and in the richest part of Spain.

Catulus, -i, m.: C. Lutatius (1) Consul in B.C. 242. He annihilated the Carthaginian fleet at the Aegates Insulae, and so forced Hamilcar to make peace. See Introd. iii. (2) Son of the above, a commissioner for distributing the lands of Placentia, attacked by the Boii, B.C. 218, and shut up in Mutina (cap. 25).

Celtiberia, -ae, f. : *i.e.*, Celtic Spain (Iberia), the highland of central Spain, overrun by Hannibal in B.C. 221-219. It was afterwards conquered by the Romans, but only after nearly 200 years of war.

Cenomani, -orum, m. : a tribe of Cisalpine Gauls, N. of the Padus, between the Insubres and the Veneti. They sided with the Romans throughout their history, and the Brixiani, who assisted Vulso in 218 B.C., were of this tribe (cap. 25). They also fought for Scipio at the battle of the Trebia (cap. 55).

Cincius, see *Alimentus*.

Cissis : see *Scissis*.

Clastidium, -i, n. : a corn depôt of the Romans, 15 m. due S. of the confluence of the Ticinus with the Padus, and 30 W. of the Trebia. Its commander, Dasius of Brundisium, betrayed it to Hannibal for 400 pieces of gold (cap. 48).

Coelius, -i, m. : see *Antipater*.

Cornelius, -i, m. : see *Scipio*. The *Cornelia gens* was one of Rome's most famous patrician *gentes*.

Corsi, -orum, m. : Corsicans. These people were dependent upon Carthage in early times, but were annexed by the Romans in 259 B.C. *Papirius Maso* triumphed over them in 231 B.C. (cap. 16).

Cremona, -ae, f. : a Roman colony on the N. bank of the Padus, 30 m. E. of Placentia and the Trebia, planted at the same time as Placentia, B.C. 219, to keep the Insubres in check. Its colonisation, and that of Placentia, roused the Boii to revolt, 218 B.C. (cap. 25). See *Introd. v.*

Cremonis iugum, n. : possibly the Cramont, near the Little St. Bernard (cap. 38, § 6).

D.

Druentia, -ae, m. : the Druance, a tributary of the Rhone, which it joins a few miles from the mouth, below Avignon. It rises amongst the Cottian Alps. Hannibal crossed it high up, at a dangerous spot, owing to the shifting of the river-bed and the force of the stream (cap. 31).

E.

Emporia, -orum, n. pl. : immediately S. of the E. spur of the Apennines. Here Cn. Scipio fixed his headquarters on landing in 218 B.C. (caps. 60, 61), after failing to intercept Hannibal on the Rhone.

Eryx, *Erycis*, m. : a mountain and town on the W. coast of Sicily, near Drepanum. It was famous for its temple of Aphrodite. The mountain was seized by the Romans at the close of the First Punic War, and here they were blockaded by Hamilcar for many months. A second Roman force then blockaded Hamilcar in his turn, but he

held the position until the battle of the Aegates Insulae cut off his communications by sea, and he was forced to surrender (cap. 10). There the terms of peace were ratified at the close of the First Punic War (cap. 41), and the ransom-money paid by Carthage.

Etruria, -ae, f. : the modern Tuscany ; bounded on the N. and E. by the Apennines and Tiber ; on the other side by the Mare Tyrrhenum. It was anciently the greatest Power in Italy, and supplied Rome with kings. Later it became dependent on Rome, and was loyal to her throughout the Second Punic War.

F.

Fabius, -i, m. : see Maximus.

Flaminius, -i, m. : Caius, Consul for the year 217 B.C. He was hated by the nobles and senators because of an agrarian law carried by him in 232 B.C., by which the Picentine territory was distributed among the plebeians. It made him very popular with the people (plebs) ; and he was twice elected Consul, 223 B.C. and 217 B.C. Fearing that the second election would be set aside, he left the city secretly and hurried to Ariminum to take over Sempronius' army, omitting to perform the customary sacrifices and vows. He declined to return when bidden to do so by the Senate, and in the following campaign he was surprised at Lake Trasimenus, in Etruria, and cut to pieces with almost the whole of his army.

G.

Gades, -ium, f. pl. : the name of an island and town of Hispania Baetica, now Cadiz, between the Straits of Gibraltar and the mouth of the Baetis (Guadalquivir). Hannibal marched thither with his army in the early spring of 218 B.C. to redeem his old vows in the temple of Hercules (Melcarth), and to take new ones (cap. 21).

Gallia, -ae, f. : Gaul. The name of Gaul was applied to all Celtic tribes on either side of the Alps. Hence the greater part of N. Italy was known as Gallia Cisalpina, and what is now known as France was called Gallia Transalpina. Cisalpine Gaul was again divided by the river Po (Padus) into Transpadane Gaul on the north, and Cispadane on the south. In the former dwelt the Cenomani, Insubres, and Taurini ; in the latter, the Boii, extending into Northern Etruria. On the east, Cisalpine Gaul was bordered by the Veneti and other Illyrian tribes about the head of the Adriatic ; on the west by the Ligures and the Alps.

Galli, -orum, m. : Gauls, inhabitants of Gallia (*q.v.*) They were a Celtic people akin to the Highland Scotch, Welsh, and Irish. From early times they were the dreaded enemies of Rome, having defeated her forces at the battle of the Allia, burned the city, and plundered the Capitol in B.C. 390. In 225 B.C. a fresh incursion was made at the invitation of the Boii (*q.v.*), but it was crushed at the battle of

Telamon (see also Introduction v.). Large bodies of Gauls joined Hannibal, while others, as the Volci on the Rhone and the Mountaineers of the Alps, opposed him fiercely.

Genua, -ae, f.: Genoa, on the modern gulf of the same name. The central port of the district, amongst the Ligures. To this place P. Scipio returned (cap. 32) after having failed to overtake Hannibal on the Rhone.

H.

Hamilcar, -aris, m.: (1) surnamed Barca (Hebrew, Barak), or Lightning, was appointed to a command in Sicily during the Second Punic War, B.C. 247. He seized Ercte, and held it for three years against the entire army of Rome; and then, suddenly passing to Eryx, blockaded one Roman army there, and was himself at the same time blockaded by another for two years. His supplies being cut off after the defeat of Hanno at the Aegates Insulae, 241 B.C., he surrendered honourably, but swore undying vengeance against Rome. The Mercenary War of 241 to 238 prevented his putting his oath into execution at once; but after ending that war he passed into Spain, and commenced the conquest of that country as a base of operations against Italy. He died 229 B.C. in battle, and was succeeded by Hasdrubal. (2) Son of Giseo, commander of the island of Melita, which he surrendered to Sempronius B.C. 218, together with its garrison of 2000 men (cap. 51).

Hannibal, -alis, m.: eldest son of Hamilcar Barca. He was born 246 B.C., towards the close of the First Punic War, and accompanied Hamilcar to Spain in 238 B.C., being then nine years of age. Before leaving Carthage he swore to be the enemy of Rome for all his days (cap. 1). He served under Hamilcar and Hasdrubal throughout the Carthaginian operations in Spain, and Livy is mistaken when he makes Hasdrubal send for him *circa* 239 B.C. (cap. 3). On the death of Hasdrubal, Hannibal was proclaimed General by the army and accepted by the Spanish tribes. He instantly began his career of conquest. The Olcades were subdued in 221 B.C. (cap. 5), and, after wintering at New Carthage, he moved against the Vaccæi. On his return, a coalition of the newly conquered tribes—Olcades, Carpetani, and Vaccæi—endeavoured to cut him off, but were completely routed on the Tagus, B.C. 220 (cap. 5). Saguntum now remained the only independent State south of the Ebro. Hannibal supported the Turdetani in a quarrel with the Saguntines, and laid siege to the town in the early part of 219 B.C. (cap. 6). The Saguntines appealed for help to Rome, and an embassy was sent to warn Hannibal off. He declined to receive the embassy (cap. 9), which then passed over to Carthage and found the home government prepared to defend Hannibal's conduct. War was declared at the end of the same year. Hannibal again wintered at New Carthage, and gave his men leave of absence for the winter (cap. 21). They reassembled in the spring of 218 B.C., were reviewed, and marched upon the Ebro (cap. 21),

after first visiting Gades, where Hannibal sacrificed to the Phœnician Hercules, and renewed his vows. At Onussa, Hannibal dreamed of his successes in Italy, and at once moved across the Ebro with 102,000 men (caps. 22, 23). He spent some weeks in conquering the N.E. corner of Spain, between the Ebro and the Pyrenees, and, leaving Hanno in command there, he crossed into Gaul. At Iliberri he had a conference with some Gaulish chiefs, who permitted him to march unmolested to the Rhone (cap. 24). The passage of this river was forced in the teeth of a strong body of Gauls, who were taken in the rear by Hanno (caps. 27, 28). Thence Hannibal marched up the stream to the junction of the Isara and Rhone, where he restored to power the elder of two brothers, chief of the Allobroges, who had been ousted by the younger (cap. 31.). In gratitude, the Allobrogian provided food and clothing for Hannibal's army, and he moved forward to the Druentia. The stream was crossed with some difficulty, and the ascent began (cap. 31). It lasted nine days, during the whole of which the natives harassed the army (caps. 31-35). The descent was even more disastrous, owing to the badness of the road, and a halt of four days was necessary at one spot in order to construct a road. Italy was at last reached with about 40,000 men. Here Hannibal rested a little, and exhibited some gladiatorial games to cheer his men (cap. 42), and made a long speech to them (cap. 43-45). The Ticinus was then crossed in the face of the Romans, who were defeated (cap. 46), and, though most escaped, Hannibal succeeded in cutting off a body of engineers at the bridge over the Po (cap. 47). He then crossed that stream higher up, and offered battle near Placentia, seizing the Roman supplies stored at Clastidium (cap. 48). Sempronius now joined Scipio, and at the battle of the Trebia the Romans were completely defeated (caps. 52-56). Hannibal now went into winter quarters, and in the very first days of 217 B.C. endeavoured to cross the Apennines. He was driven back by bad weather (cap. 58), and only crossed them at all with great loss. About this time he lost an eye from ophthalmia. At Lake Trasimene, in the Sabine Hills, he defeated Varro with a consular army, 217 B.C., and at Cannæ, in the following year, routed the Romans with the loss to them of 50,000 men. Various Italian cities joined him; but there was no general revolt from Rome such as he had hoped for; and when the Consul and Dictator, Fabius Maximus, adopted the policy of wearing him out by waiting, fighting no great battles, the Italians gradually reverted to their old allegiance. Hannibal continued to be more or less successful until 207 B.C., when Hasdrubal, marching to join him from Spain, was defeated and slain on the Metaurus in Umbria. After this reverse he was reduced more and more to the defensive, until the action of Scipio in invading Africa forced him to quit Italy and defend his own country, 203 B.C. In the following year he was defeated disastrously at Zama by Scipio, and accepted the Roman terms of peace. In 198 B.C., Antiochus III., King of Syria, was at war with Rome, and Hannibal joined him. Defeated in 190 B.C. because he declined to follow Hannibal's advice, he agreed to surrender

the latter to Rome. Hannibal fled to Prusias, King of Bithynia, where, being again in danger of betrayal, he poisoned himself in B.C. 183, being over 60 years of age.

Hanno, -onis, m.: (1) the admiral defeated at the Aegates Insulae by Catulus, 241 B.C. (2) Surnamed "the Great," was leader of the Roman or aristocratic party at Carthage, and the sworn foe of the family of Barca. His hostility arose from the preferment of Hamilcar Barca to the command in the Mercenary War. He opposed the presence of Hannibal in Spain (cap. 3), and recommended his surrender to Rome after the attack of Saguntum (cap. 10). He also opposed the war continually, and it was probably by his influence that no material aid was sent to Hannibal during the years of his presence in Italy. (3) Left by Hannibal to protect the coast road of the Pyrenees, with a force of 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse. He marched against Cn. Scipio, on the latter's arrival, but was defeated at Cissis, his camp, his treasures, and himself captured (caps. 23, 60). (4) Son of Bomilear, despatched one day's march up the Rhone secretly, to cross the river and outflank the Gauls who were barring the passage of Hannibal (caps. 27, 28). The movement was completely successful. Hanno continued to occupy important commands in Italy, and in particular led the right wing of the Carthaginians in their victory at Cannae, 216 B.C.

Hasdrubal, -alis, m.: (1) Son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, whom he succeeded as commander in Spain, B.C. 229 (cap. 2). He was characterised rather by diplomacy than by generalship. He founded New Carthage 228 B.C., and conquered much of the interior of Spain. He was assassinated B.C. 221, by a slave, in revenge for his master's death. With this Hasdrubal was made the treaty of 228 B.C., by which the Hiberus was declared the limit of Carthaginian advance in Spain, and Saguntum made neutral. (2) Brother of Hannibal, left as commander-in-chief in Spain, where he was engaged for seven years in conflict with the Scipios, Cnaeus and Publius, whom he at last defeated and killed in two battles at twenty-nine days' interval, B.C. 211. In 207 B.C. he marched across the Alps to bring reinforcements to his brother. The two Consuls for that year, Nero and Livius, effected a junction in Picenum by forced marches, and forced Hasdrubal to an engagement on the river Metaurus, where his army was cut to pieces and himself slain. So fell Hannibal's last hope for the conquest of Italy.

Hermadica, -æ, f.: a chief town of the Vaccaei taken by Hannibal (cap. v.). Perhaps = Salamanca.

Hiberus, -i, m. (also, Iberus): the Ebro, one of the largest of the rivers of Spain. It rises amongst the Cantabrian Mountains, in the N. of Spain, and after a course of 340 miles, in a S.E. direction, falls into the Mediterranean. It was fixed as the northern limit of Carthaginian power in the treaty with Hasdrubal, 228 B.C. (cap. 2).

Hiero, -onis, m.: King of Syracuse. His attempt to expel the

Mamertines from Messina led to the First Punic War, but he immediately joined the Romans and remained their firm ally until his death, B.C. 218, at the age of ninety at least. He captured three Carthaginian ships of war when carried towards the Straits by the current; and gave information to the Roman prætor which prevented the surprise of Lilybaeum, and enabled that officer to defeat the enemy's fleet, B.C. 218 (cap. 49). He also escorted Sempronius to Lilybaeum, and volunteered supplies of men, clothing, and provisions.

Hispania, -ae, f.: Spain. At the date of the outbreak of the Second Punic War all Spain was in the power of Carthage, though, beyond a number of factories on the coast, she had no possessions there previous to 238 B.C. In that year Hamilcar Barca crossed into Spain and founded the Spanish Empire, which was extended by his son-in-law Hasdrubal and by Hannibal. At this time the Romans had no influence in the peninsula; and therefore it was an insult that they should stipulate for the Hiberus (Ebro) to be the limit of the Carthaginian advance, in the treaty with Hasdrubal, 228 B.C. To secure a footing also they stipulated for the neutrality of Saguntum (*q.v.*). Spain is one of the richest mineral countries in the world, fertile, and famous for its wool. These resources were productive of immense revenues to Carthage; and it was with a full perception of its value that Hamilcar selected Spain as a *point d'appui* against Rome. The march of Hannibal lay along the E. coast of the Pyrenees; and it was to secure this road against the maritime power of Rome and her intrigues with the natives that he took Saguntum, and reduced the tribes of the Pyrenees and Catalonia.

I.

Ilergetes, -um.: a mountain tribe of the Pyrenees, in N.E. of Spain, subdued by Hannibal on his march (cap. 23). They afterwards joined Scipio, and were again reduced by Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal (cap. 61).

Iliberris, -is, m.: and **Iliberri**, indecl., n.: the first halting-place of Hannibal after leaving Spain. A town of Gallia Aquitania. Here Hannibal interviewed the local chieftains and obtained permission to cross Gaul to the Rhone (cap. 24). Now Elne.

Illyrii, -orum, m.: the Illyrians, occupying the E. coast of the Adriatic as far as the Gulf of Corinth. They were a nation of pirates, and their aggressions brought them into conflict with Rome, B.C. 229, when they were defeated and their queen, Teuta, mulcted of much of her territory. See *Introd. v.*

Insubres, -ium, m.: a Gallic tribe of Transpadane Gaul, about the Ticinus and modern Milan. They were amongst the tribe who invited Hannibal into Italy; and he chastised their enemies the Taurini as soon as he was able to move after crossing the Alps (cap. 39).

Insula, -ae, f.: the name of a lowland district between the Rhone, where it curves at Lyons, and the Isara (Isère), which joins it some way below. It was occupied by the Allobrogian Gauls whose affairs Hannibal set in order (cap. 31).

Isara, -ae, m.: the Isère, a chief tributary of the Rhone, which it joins near Valentia, after a S.W. course, from the Pennine Alps. It formed the S. boundary of the country of the Allobroges.

Istri, -orum, m.: an Illyrian tribe, at the head of the Adriatic, E. of the Veneti. They were chastised by M. Minucius Rufus in B.C. 221, for their piratical aggressions (cap. 16).

L.

Lacetania, -ae, f.: seat of a petty tribe at the S. foot of the Pyrenees, reduced by Hannibal on his march B.C. 218 (cap. 23).

Lanuvium, -i, n.: one of the most important cities of old Latium, lying 20 m. S.E. of Rome amongst the Alban Hills. It was famous for its worship of Juno Sospita (the Saviour), and her temple was annually visited by the Consuls. Here, in 218 B.C., a spear quivered, and a crow settled upon the roof; and a gift of forty pounds of gold was decreed by the Senate in propitiation.

Libui, -orum, m.: also called Libici and Lebicii, a half Ligurian tribe of the W. parts of Gallia Transpadana. Their capital was Vercellae, near the river Sessia. They were subjects of the Insubres (cap. 38, § 7.)

Libyphoenices, -um, m.: the non-Carthaginian settlers from Phoenicia. They were an agricultural people, unlike the mercantile Carthaginians, to whom they paid a tribute. They served in the army of Hannibal as garrisons of Spain. Their chief towns were Utica, Hippo, and Thapsus (cap. 22).

Ligures, -um, m.: a semi-savage and very ancient tribe of the Maritime Alps and Western Italy. They formed a regular contingent in all great Carthaginian forces, and joined Hannibal on his arrival in Italy. They were almost the last of the Italians to submit to Rome (cap. 22). Hannibal wintered amongst them B.C. 218-217, and to him they gave up two Roman quaestors whom they had seized (cap. 59).

Lilybaeum, -i, n.: a famous fortress, situated on the westernmost point of Sicily, opposite to Cape Bon, and so commanding the approach to that island from Africa. It was founded by Carthaginians about 397 B.C., and was besieged for a year by Pyrrhus 276 B.C., without success. Again in the First Punic War it held out for ten years against the Romans, and only surrendered upon the defeat at the Aegates Insulae. Off Lilybaeum the praetor Lepidus defeated a Carthaginian fleet early in 218 B.C. (caps. 49, 50).

Lipara, -ae, f.: the principal of the Aeolian Islands, off the N. coast of Sicily, surrendered to Rome at end of First Punic War. A

portion of a Carthaginian fleet was wrecked here, B.C. 218. Now called Lipari (cap. 49).

Longus, -i, m.: Tiberius Sempronius Longus, Consul 218 B.C. He was awarded Sicily and Africa as his province, with Lepidus as his praetor in Sicily. He reached Sicily just at the time of the defeat of the Carthaginians off Lilybaeum. He put Sicily in a state of defence, and cruised among the neighbouring islands, getting possession of Melita by surrender (cap. 57). Being suddenly recalled to unite with Scipio against Hannibal on the Po, he sent his army and fleet round by sea to Ariminum, and there joined them a few days later. His rashness brought on the battle of Trebia and defeat of two armies. After this, Sempronius returned to Rome for a space to hold the Comitia (cap. 57). Three years later he was successful as a commander in Lucania, 215 B.C.

Luca, -ae, f. (also Lucca): a town of N. Etruria, 30 miles W. of Florence. Sempronius retired thither after being repulsed by Hannibal in a petty engagement (cap. 59).

Lusitania, -ae, f.: in later times one of the divisions of Spain, corresponding to the modern Portugal. In Livy's time, however, there was no such division, and he speaks only of the country of the Lusitani, a warlike people of the W. coast, N. of the Tagus. It is spoken of as a bleak country that bred nothing but cattle (cap. 43).

M.

Mago, -onis, m.: youngest brother of Hannibal, came with him to Italy, and was said to have crossed the Padus with his cavalry by swimming (cap. 47). He commanded the ambushade at Trebia (cap. 54), and also a part of the forces at Cannae. In 215 B.C. he was sent back to Spain to aid Hasdrubal; and died in 203 B.C., from a wound received in battle with the Romans in Cisalpine Gaul.

Maharbal, -alis, m.: son of Himilco, left by Hannibal to besiege Saguntum, while himself punished the rebellious Spanish tribes (cap. 12). His efforts were so vigorous that on Hannibal's return he was able to order the final assault almost immediately. Commanded the cavalry that ravaged the valley of the Padus, and was present at battle of Ticinus (cap. 45). Captured 6000 Romans after Trasimene, and defeated 4000 more under Centinius. In command of the right wing at Cannae, and after the battle begged to be allowed to push on to Rome at once, promising that Hannibal should within five days sup in the Capitol.

Massilia, -ae, f.: a very ancient colony from Phoea in Ionia, dating from about 600 B.C.; now Marseilles, on the coast, E. of the Rhone. It formed an alliance with Rome (cap. 20), and kept the Romans informed of Hannibal's movements (cap. 25), and provided Scipio with guides (cap. 26).

Mauri, -orum, m.: the Moors, inhabitants of Mauretania (Morocco), between Numidia and the Atlantic. They occupied all the N.W. coast of Africa, and furnished a contingent to Hannibal's forces (cap. 22). Later they became a Roman province.

Maximus, -i, m.: Q. Fabius, one of the legates to Carthage in 219 B.C. (cap. 18). In 217 B.C. he was made Dictator, and from his refusing to fight a pitched battle, but incessantly harassing Hannibal, he got the name of *Cunctator*, or "the Lingerer." His acties saved Rome. He was five times consul.

Messana, -ae, f.: now Messina, on the Sicilian coast of the Strait of the same name. It was a Greek colony, and was seized by some Campanian mercenaries (Mamertines) against whom Hiero of Syracuse made war. They appealed to Carthage for help, and also to Rome; and these two Powers thus began the First Punic War. See Introd. iii.

Mutina, ae, f.: Modena, a chief town of the Gallic tribes S. of the Padus. Probably conquered by Rome in the Boian war, 225-222 B.C. It served as a shelter to the colonists of Placentia when attacked by the rebellious Boii, 218 B.C. (cap. 25).

N.

Numidae, -arum, m.: The Numidians, inhabitants of Numidia (Algeria). They were subjects of Carthage, and provided an admirable light cavalry to whom were due the victories at Ticinus (cap. 46) and the Trebia (caps. 53-54). They rode without saddle or bridle, and were mere savages. Later they became a Roman province, upon the defeat of their king, Jugurtha.

O.

Olcades, -um, pl. m.: a small tribe to the S.W. of Saguntum, reduced by Hannibal (cap. 5) in 221 B.C.

Onussa, -ae, f.: the place at which occurred Hannibal's dream (cap. 22). It is otherwise unknown, and a suggested reading is Etoivissa, a town of the Edetani in N.E. Spain.

Oretani, -orum, m.: a powerful tribe of Hispania Tarraconensis, who joined the Carpetani in an attempted rising during the siege of Saguntum, but were at once crushed (cap. 11).

P.

Padus, -i, m.: also called the Eridanus, now the Po, the largest river of Italy, flowing from west to east across the whole of the north plain of Cisalpine Gaul. The stream is very violent, and liable to inundations; and hence it was for some time regarded as a frontier by the Romans, who planted on its banks the colonies of Cremona and Placentia. The Ticinus and the Trebia are tributaries.

Paulus, -i, m.: Lucius Aemilius, one of the envoys to Carthage in 219 B.C. (cap. 18). He was commander in the Illyrian War (see *Introd. v.*), and was Consul at the battle of Cannae, where he fell, 215 B.C.

Picenum, -i, n.: the part of Italy between the Adriatic and the Apennines, N.E. of Rome, bounded on the north by Umbria and on the south by Samnium. A shower of stones here was one of the prodigies of the year 218 B.C. (cap. 62).

Pisae, -arum, f.: Pisa, in Etruria, on the mouth of the Arnus (Arno). Here P. Scipio landed to march upon the Padus, after missing Hannibal at the Rhone (cap. 39).

Placentia, -ae, f.: on the Padus, a little east of the mouth of the Trebia. Colonised in 219 B.C., and so the cause of the Boian revolt, when the colonists were driven to Mutina (cap. 25). See *Introd. v.* Headquarters of the Romans in 218 B.C. (caps. 48, 56).

Poeninus Mons, m.: the Pennine Alps, by the Great St. Bernard.

Poenus, -i., m.: a Carthaginian (from the Greek *Φοινίξ*).

Pyrenaei Montes: the Pyrenees Mountains dividing France from Spain.

R.

Rhodanus, -i, m.: the Rhone; rises amongst the Pennine Alps north of the Great St. Bernard, and flows through the Lake of Geneva southward into the Gulf of Lyons, after a course of 500 miles. Its main tributaries are the Araris (Arar), which joins it at Lyons; the Isara (Isère), at Valentia; and the Druentia (Druance), near its mouth. Hannibal crossed the river at Orange, between the Druentia and the Isara; the Volcae, who tried to bar the passage, being taken in the rear by Hanno, and the passage thus forced (caps. 27, 28). P. Scipio arrived too late to block the way, and after following Hannibal as far as the crossing he returned to Italy.

Ruscino, -onis, m.: in Gallia Narbonensis, now La Tour de Roussillon.

Rutuli, -orum, m.: the people of Turnus, the antagonist of Aeneas in Vergil's *Aeneid*, and one of the most ancient tribes. See *Ardea*.

S.

Saguntum, -i, n.: a chief town of the Edetani, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Murviedro, in Valencia. It stood upon the coast, due W. of Majorca; and was made a neutral city by the treaty of Rome with Hasdrubal, 228 B.C., and was therefore entitled to protection. Attacked by Hannibal in 219 B.C. (cap. 6), on the excuse of some insults offered by it to the Turdetani (*q.r.*), it sent envoys asking the Romans for help. A Roman embassy was despatched to warn Hannibal to desist from the siege, but he declined to receive them,

and took the town by storm after a siege of eight months, at the end of the same year. Its inhabitants made a bonfire of many of their valuables, and threw themselves also into the flames; but Hannibal acquired a very large booty (caps. 7, 8, 11, 14, 15).

Salassi, -orum, m.: a tribe of robbers, half Celtic, half Ligurian, about the upper waters of the Padus, between the Graia and Pennine Alps, in the modern Val d'Aosta. The pass called *Cremonis jugum* would have brought Hannibal amongst them (cap. 38, § 7).

Saluves, -ium, m.: also called Salyi and Salluvii: a tribe of Ligurian mountaineers occupying the highlands on the coast of the Gulf of Lyons about Marseilles (Massilia) (cap. 26).

Sardinia, -ae, f.: the modern island of the same name in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Corsica. Being rich in minerals it was early occupied by Phoenicians and Carthaginians, and was garrisoned during the First Punic War by mercenary troops. These revolted at the end of the war; and, being reduced, offered themselves and the island to Rome. The latter at once took possession of it, B.C. 238 (cap. 1), and the Carthaginians were then too weak to resist. The island was formed into a province governed by a praetor; but was not finally subdued for some years.

Scipio, -onis, m.: (i.). P. Cornelius Scipio, Consul 218 B.C. Spain was awarded him as his province, and he sailed thither in the middle of the year, hoping to prevent the passage of the Rhone. He landed at Massilia, but did not start on his march up the river until Hannibal had already made three days' advance. A body of his cavalry, however, met and defeated an equal number of Hannibal's horse. Being unable to overtake Hannibal, Scipio sent on his brother Cnaeus, with most of the troops, to Spain, to hold in check Hasdrubal. Himself returned to Italy, landing at Pisae, and taking over the troops recently commanded by the praetors, Vulso and Serranus. Advancing to the Ticinus on the N. side of the Padus, he there met Hannibal for the first time. The Numidian cavalry won the day; and the Consul retreated to the S. side of the Padus, to wait at Placentia for the arrival of Sempronius. In the battle of Ticinus his life was saved either by his son or by a Ligurian slave. On the advent of the other Consul, the two armies gave battle at the river Trebia, and were utterly defeated. In the next year Scipio joined his brother in Spain, where they maintained the war until both fell within a few weeks in the year 211 B.C. (caps. 17, 26, 32, 39, 46, 47, 48, 53). (2) Cnaeus Cornelius Scipio Calvus, brother of the preceding, acted as his *legatus* in Spain, B.C. 218. He captured the Carthaginian camp at Cissis (cap. 60), and made Roman influence paramount again between the Pyrenees and the Hiberus. He also retook Saguntum, and defeated a fleet off the mouth of the Hiberus. Being joined by his brother in 217 B.C., the two kept Hasdrubal engaged until 211 B.C., when both fell in battle. Livy's account of these campaigns is probably much overdrawn; and it is more probable that the Romans barely main-

tained their footing at all in Spain (caps. 32, 60). (3) P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, the son of (2) saved his father's life at the battle of the Ticinus. He was then seventeen years old. At twenty-five he went out to Spain, where he conquered all before him, and in 202 B.C. ended the war, and won his surname of Africanus, by crossing into Africa, and defeating the last army of the Carthaginians at Zama.

Scissis, -is, f. (also *Cissis*): on the Hiberus, taken by Cn. Scipio (cap. 60).

Seduni, -orum, m.: a small tribe on the north side of the Pennine Alps, about the Lake of Geneva. Coupled with the Veragri, *q.v.* (cap. 38, § 9).

Semi-Galli, -orum, adj.: an epithet of the Taurini (cap. 38, § 8), who were a mixed tribe of Ligurians and Gauls.

Sicilia, -ae, f.: next to Sardinia, the largest island in the Mediterranean. It was early occupied by Italian tribes who were driven out by the Carthaginians, and the latter again by the Greeks, who founded its capital city of Syracuse in 734 B.C. It was the principal scene of the First Punic War, and at the end of that war was surrendered to Rome, B.C. 241 (cap. 1), and became the first Roman province, governed by an annually appointed praetor. Its fertility made it the granary of Rome, and the most valuable land in her possession.

Syracusae, -arum, f.: the largest city of Sicily, on the E. coast, close to Leontini, between Catana on the N. and Cape Pachynus on the S. In time of First Punic War, Hiero II. was tyrant, and his attack on the Mamertines of Messana led to the outbreak of the war. Afterwards he joined the Romans. He died 216 B.C., and a republican government was established which sided with Hannibal. The town was besieged by Marcellus for two years, 214-212 B.C., and finally taken.

T.

Tagus, -i, m.: the Tagus, rises in the Celtiberian highlands, and, flowing W.S.W., falls into the Atlantic at Lisbon. On its banks Hannibal defeated a coalition of the Olcades and Carpetani, B.C. 220 (cap. 5).

Tannetum, -i, n.: a small village a few miles from Parma, near the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul, whither retired the praetor L. Manlius after his defeat by the Boii in 218 B.C. (cap. 25).

Tarentum, -i, n.: a famous Greek colony from Sparta, on the gulf of the same name in S. Italy, now Taranto. It was suspected of having aroused the Samnites and Lucanians to war against Rome, and was besieged and captured in 272 B.C. Livy supposes that the Tarentine waters had been made inaccessible to Carthaginian vessels by the treaty of 279 B.C., but this Polybius declares to be false. At any rate the appearance of a Punic fleet there in 272 B.C. aroused

Rome's jealousy, and was employed as an excuse for commencing the First Punic War (cap. 10). See also *Introd.* iii.

Tarraco, -onis, m. : a populous commercial city of Spain, about 50 miles N. of the mouth of the *Iiberus* (Ebro). It was fortified by Scipio against Hasdrubal (cap. 61); and in its neighbourhood the latter surprised a few Roman troops (*ibid.*), B.C. 213.

Taurini, -orum, m. : a Gallic tribe in the N.W. corner of Transpadane Gaul, into whose territories Hannibal descended from the Alps, according to Livy (cap. 38). He found them at war with the Insubrians; and, siding with the latter, he sacked their chief town, Turin, B.C. 218 (caps. 38, 39).

Tiberis, -is, m. : the Tiber, upon which stood Rome. Rising in the Apennines near Tifernum, it flows S.W. into the *Mare Etruscum*, forming the boundary between Latium and Etruria. Its course is 225 miles; its tributaries, the Nar, Velinus, Anio, Clanis, Allia, and Cremera; and its estuary port, Ostia.

Ticinus, -i, m. : the Ticino, a tributary of the Padus, which it joins near Clastidium, some distance W. of Placentia. It rises in the Alps of St. Gothard, and flows through the Lago Maggiore. On the W. bank Scipio engaged with the Numidians in a cavalry skirmish, and was driven across the river B.C. 218 (cap. 46). This was really the first encounter in the Second Punic War.

Trebia, -ae, m. : now the Trebbia, a small tributary of the Padus which it joins two miles to the west of Placentia. Here Sempronius was defeated by Hannibal, 218 B.C. (caps. 54-56).

Tricastini, -orum, m. : a Gaulish tribe on the western side of the Alps. Their position is doubtful. See *Introd.* vii.

Tricorii, -orum, m. : also a Gaulish tribe across whose territories Hannibal marched towards the Alps. Perhaps near the modern Briançon. See *Introd.* vii.

Turdetani, -orum, m. : the most powerful and cultivated people of southern Spain (*Hispania Baetica*), occupying the coast between Gibraltar and Cape St. Vincent. Hannibal sided with them in a quarrel against the Saguntines, and so got an excuse for attacking the latter people. This is Livy's version, who says also that the Turdetani were neighbours of the Saguntines (cap. 6), which is impossible. Either the text is wrong, or there was another tribe of the same name on the E. coast near Saguntum.

V.

Vaccaei, -orum, m. : a Spanish tribe reduced by Hannibal, B.C. 220 (cap. 5). They occupied the country about Salamanca and Valladolid.

Veragri, -orum, m. : an Alpine tribe on the S. slope of the Great St. Bernard Pass.

Viboniensis Ager : harried by a Carthaginian fleet B.C. 218 (cap. 51), lay on the W. coast of Bruttium, in the toe of Italy, about Hipponium.

Victumulae, -arum : the name of two small places in the neighbourhood of Placentia. One was an Insubrian village, where Hannibal encamped, on the N. bank of the Padus (cap. 45) ; the other, a corn depôt of the Romans on the S. bank of the Padus, sacked and destroyed by Hannibal on its surrender in 218 B.C. (cap. 57). Some editions read here *Victumviae*, -arum.

Vocontii, -orum, m. : a tribe of Gauls W. of the Druentia, between the Allobroges and the Alps (cap. 31). Hannibal skirted their territories on his march.

Volcae, -arum, m. : a Gallic tribe occupying both banks of the lower Rhone. On Hannibal's approach they mostly withdrew to the E. bank, and there opposed his crossing, but were outflanked by Hanno, who crossed higher up and took them in the rear (caps. 26-28).

Volciani, -orum, m. : a people of Northern Spain (*Tarraconensis*), whose refusal to make alliance with Rome after the fall of Saguntum dissuaded the other Spanish tribes from accepting the Roman *amicitia* (cap. 19).

Vulcani Insula, f. : or Hiera, one of the Volcanic Islands to the N. of Sicily, where were wrecked some Carthaginian vessels in 218 B.C. (cap. 49).

X.

Xanthippus, -i, m. : the Carthaginian commander who defeated and captured Regulus, 255 B.C. He was a Lacedaemonian by birth.

Z.

Zacynthus, -i, f. : an island off the coast of Elis in W. of the Peloponnese, now Zante. The Saguntines are said to have been colonists from it (cap. 7), and, spelt in Old Latin characters, Zacynthus becomes Saguntum.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LATIN CLASSICS	5
.. GRAMMAR, READING BOOKS, EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, &c.	10
ROMAN HISTORY	12
GREEK CLASSICS	13
.. READING BOOKS, EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, &c.	15
GREEK HISTORY	16
FRENCH	17
ENGLISH CLASSICS	18
HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE ..	19
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, &c.	20
ENGLISH HISTORY	22
MATHEMATICS	23
SCIENCES	25
LAW	28
DIRECTORIES, EXAMINATION PAPERS, &c. ...	29
THE UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT	31

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